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## U.S. Condemns Sentence of Chinese Dissident

By Patrick E. Tyler  
New York Times Service

BEIJING — China on Wednesday silenced indefinitely the most powerful pro-democracy voice in the country by convicting Wei Jingsheng in a closed trial of "conspiring to subvert the government" and sentencing him to 14 years in prison with an additional three years denial of political rights.

The harsh sentence levied against the one-time electrician at the Beijing Zoo who helped to found China's democracy movement in 1978 drew expressions of anger and indignation from members of Mr. Wei's family, human rights organizations and governments around the world.

"The United States condemns the decision to convict Wei Jingsheng," said John Shattuck, assistant secretary of state for human rights, as members of Congress urged that the United States restore the link between the most favored-nation trade status for China and Beijing's human rights performance.

Mr. Shattuck said the vagueness of the official charges against the dissident showed that "Wei was convicted for exercising rights of peaceful freedom of speech."

Through its handling of the case, Mr. Shattuck said, China had suffered "a serious blow to its prestige."

"We urge the Chinese authorities to show clemency," he added.

Germany had an unusually forceful reaction. "I appeal to the authorities in China to correct this decision

and set Wei Jingsheng free," Foreign Minister Klaus Kinkel said in a statement. "The Chinese constitution guarantees freedom of speech," he said. "In any normal understanding of the law, this includes the freedom to criticize the society and the government. We must measure Chinese justice according to whether its citizens can make use of these constitutional rights."

Britain said it was "dismayed and concerned" by the outcome. France said, "The Chinese decision was a surprise and will trigger new protests. China's image will be affected." It urged leniency.

In Hong Kong, which will revert to Chinese rule in 1997, Liu Yiu-chiu, a pro-Beijing lawyer and adviser to

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## French Strikers Win Further Concessions

### Juppé Backs Off on Pensions And Agrees to a 'Social Summit'

By Youssef M. Ibrahim  
New York Times Service

PARIS — France's government offered ever more concessions to striking workers Wednesday, suspending a planned overhaul of pensions for all public sector employees and agreeing to a "social summit" where unions may voice their views, even as their leaders called for another day of massive demonstrations for this weekend.

Trying to still rumors he may get rid of Prime Minister Alain Juppé, President Jacques Chirac, who had remained out of the fray for much of the crisis, issued a statement through his spokesman Wednesday signaling, albeit in a lukewarm fashion, his support for the policy of economic reforms.

"We were not elected to preside over the decline of France," Mr. Chirac said. "I trust the government to conduct this policy simply because there is no other one."

[French financial markets slumped on Wednesday, Reuters reported. The CAC-40 index of 40 leading stocks finished down 1.11 percent or 20.48 points at 1,828.46 as optimism receded about an early end to the strike. Bonds also fell, and the franc was off two tenths against the Deutsche mark, at 3.4675 per mark.]

Following the dramatic challenge that brought about 1.7 million opponents of a social welfare reform program proposed by Mr. Juppé into the streets of France on Tuesday, life appeared to return to an uninspired routine established in previous days, with union leaders bickering over how to keep up pressure and the government thrashing about for ways out of France's worst labor unrest in a decade.

Officials said their essential strategy in the next few days was to chip away at unions' solidarity with concessions that may entice striking chapters to split and vote to go back to work. That approach, however, may already be jeopardized by emerging splits within the governing conservative coalition over confidence in the ability of the prime minister to manage the crisis.

Union chiefs from the two principal organizations leading the movement, the Workers Force and the General Confederation of Labor, anxious to retain the momentum they garnered in 20 days of strikes, called for another "national day of demonstrations" on Saturday.

Their hope, they said, was to get even more people into the streets to "keep up the

pressure until the prime minister takes a decisive step," which the unions have now set as the cancellation of Mr. Juppé's entire package of economic reforms with its accompanying new taxes and work rules.

But as cracks have appeared in the governing coalition, similar divisions have emerged among the strikers. Voices among unionized teachers and even some of the hard-line rail workers are arguing they got what they wanted and should not become embroiled in a wider "political dispute" to bring down the government or block essential reforms of the debt-ridden health insurance and retirement systems.

The Socialist-led French Democratic Confederation of Work union, which opposed the strike from the start, said it wanted any talks with the government to be limited to employment. The biggest teachers union, the National Federation for Education, has called for an end to the strike, but it remains to be seen if its adherents will follow.

The opaque nature of this political gridlock and the striking absence of original ideas or political savvy to get out of it has only been highlighted by a puzzling failure of Lionel Jospin, the head of the Socialist Party opposition, to capitalize in any way on the momentum created by striking workers who nominally belong to the left.

Socialist deputies have limited themselves to banal debates in Parliament and fruitless no-confidence challenges easily dismissed by the conservative majority. Striking workers are only advancing militancy as their contribution.

The French public has not fared much better. A poll published Wednesday suggested that 41 percent of the French could not recall any of the 22 proposals — advanced by the government to trim budget deficits in excess of \$60 billion — that triggered the crisis.

Mr. Juppé set Dec. 21 as the date of the "social summit" which has become a rallying cry for militants within the striking unions hoping to become partners in decisions over how to trim budgetary deficits. Government officials appear to look at the concession as another way to cool tempers and drain the strike of energy, believing they can turn the meeting into a protracted but powerless negotiating forum.

Meanwhile the strike continues to take a toll on businesses. The small-business federation CGPME said the strikes may result in an additional failure of some 5,000 small and midsize businesses this year.



A commuter pedaling on the Right Bank, across from the Eiffel Tower, as others walked Wednesday in Paris. The Métro remained shut and buses were rare.

## U.S. Is Aiming Iran Sanctions At Foreigners

By David E. Sanger  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Over the objections of the European Union, the White House and Senate Republicans have struck a deal to impose financial penalties on foreign companies that help Iran develop its oil and natural-gas fields.

The bill gives teeth to what has so far been an ineffective effort to get U.S. allies to take part in an embargo that President Bill Clinton imposed on American companies earlier this year.

A bill unanimously approved by the Senate Banking Committee on Tuesday would give the president the power to impose a range of sanctions against foreign companies that aided the development of Iran's energy programs, including stripping them of the right to obtain big loans from U.S. banks or to deal in U.S. securities.

To win the administration's support for the bill, its sponsor, Senator Alfonse M. D'Amato, Republican of New York, had to drop significantly tougher sanctions, including a ban on imports of all products made by companies that do business with Tehran.

Legislative aides said that they expected the full Senate to vote on the bill by the end of the month and that it was virtually assured of passage there. But it was unclear how long it might take to reach the floor of the House, where similar legislation has been introduced.

In the spring, the administration barred American companies from striking deals with the Iranian government to develop a

## Are Tokyo's Days Numbered as a Capital City?

After three years of studying the details, a government committee has set in motion a \$140 billion construction project to build a new, working capital in Japan by 2010.

The panel said that a relatively uncrowded area no more than 180 miles

from Tokyo, and away from earthquake fault lines, is to be selected within two years.

The Diet must approve the specifics of any relocation, and some are skeptical that such a massive and expensive undertaking will ever happen. (Page 6)

## Paris Leads Drive to Widen Bosnia Accord

### Deal Would Ensure Mutual Recognition Among Factions

By William Drozdiak  
Washington Post Service

PARIS — France said Wednesday that the signing of the Bosnia peace accord here Thursday could be accompanied by a separate pact on mutual recognition among all states of the former Yugoslavia, a step regarded as crucial to defusing the risk of renewed warfare in the Balkans.

Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette said the main countries of the former Yugoslavia were close to clinching a deal that would recognize each other's borders and political legitimacy. He said it was possible that final agreement could be reached before the signing ceremony for the Bosnia

peace accord to be attended by leaders of 50 states.

Diplomats said Serbia's president, Slobodan Milosevic, who arrived in Paris on Wednesday, was still holding up a deal by arguing that the Yugoslav federation of Serbia and Montenegro was the legal entity that had been abandoned by "secessionist" states such as Croatia, Bosnia and Slovenia.

But they also said that Mr. Milosevic could drop his objections at the last minute to ease lingering tensions along the Serbian-Croatian border and to clear the way for the lifting of economic sanctions that could include the recovery of billions of dollars in foreign assets.

The French government, having suffered a bruised ego when the United States stole the initiative in forging the Bosnian peace deal during three weeks of secret negotiations in Dayton, Ohio, is eager to crown the signing ceremony at the Elysée Palace with a diplomatic coup of its own.

As senior ministers from Europe, North America and nine Islamic countries met at a Cistercian abbey 50 kilometers northeast of Paris to review the terms of the Bosnia agreement, French officials were desperately trying to broker the mutual-recognition accord among representatives of states from the former Yugoslavia.

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## Senate Rejects Bid to Cut Troop Funding

By Brian Knowlton  
International Herald Tribune

WASHINGTON — In a partial victory for President Bill Clinton, the Senate on Wednesday rejected a proposal to cut off financing for the troop deployment to Bosnia.

But Mr. Clinton, who was to leave hours later for the signing in Paris of the Bosnia peace agreement, appeared unlikely to get the clear endorsement of the U.S. mission he had sought.

Chances for House backing of the Bosnia operation appeared slight. Although the full House is not expected to

vote on a similar financing bill before Thursday, the Republican caucus Wednesday voted, 108 to 64, to endorse the measure to cut off money for the operation.

Speaking of the legislative debate, Mr. Clinton said Wednesday morning, "I just can't believe Congress won't support our troops in this mission." Mr. Clinton appeared at the White House with the Nobel Peace laureate Elie Wiesel, who backed his call for support, saying American troops could help save lives in Bosnia.

But some in Congress were taking issue with the president's comment, saying that they do support the troops, though not their presence in Bosnia.

The one-sidedness of the Senate vote — the bid to cut off financing for the 20,000 American troops in the NATO peace force in Bosnia failed 22 to 77 — appeared to reflect a belief among legislators that the troop deployment would proceed regardless of any action in Congress.

"This debate ultimately has no practical consequence in terms of preventing the troops from going," said Senator William S. Cohen, Republican of Maine.

Whether one approves of the mission or not, the Senate majority leader, Bob Dole of Kansas, said of the financing bill. "This

See YANKS, Page 6

## That Squeak, 'The Voice' — Japanese Women Begin Dropping It

By Nicholas D. Kristof  
New York Times Service

TOKYO — Smiling beautifully at the restless shoppers, more like a saint than an elevator operator, Hiromi Saito opened her mouth to do her duty. "I thank you from the bottom of my heart for favoring us by paying an honorable visit to our store," she said in *The Voice*. "I will stop at the floor your honorable self is kind enough to use, and then I will go to the top floor."

*The Voice* is as fawning as her demeanor, as sweet as syrup, and as high as a dog whistle. Any higher, and it would shatter the crystal on the seventh floor. Most Japanese women cannot muster the Mount Fuji-like heights of Miss Saito's voice, but their voices regularly skirt the foothills. For a quick gauge

of the status of women in Japan, just cock your ear and listen to Japanese women speak — or squeak.

European women no longer rearrange their bodies with corsets and Chinese no longer cripple their daughters by binding their feet. But many Japanese women speak well above their natural pitch, especially in formal settings, on the phone or when dealing with customers.

"When slaves talk, they have their slave language," said Fujiko Hara, an interpreter in Tokyo. "Those girls are trained to be robots. With the elevator girls, you don't see a person but a doll."

Yet in a sign that the dolls are coming to life, women's voices in Japan are dropping significantly. Japan still has many squeakers, but there are a growing number of women who speak in natural voices. "When girls speak in really high voices, I just want

to kick them in the head," said Mari Shimakura, a 15-year-old in Tokyo. "It's totally fake and really annoying. It gives me a headache. Mom tells me I speak in too low a voice, and that I should raise it. But I can't change it."

One standard-bearer of the changing times is Miyuki Morita, who was rejected when she first tried to enter broadcasting as a disk jockey.

"They said my voice was too somber, and they wouldn't hire me," Miss Morita recalled. She eventually found another job, with a television station in northern Japan, and she tried to imitate other female journalists who spoke in high voices.

"Then when I saw a video of myself, I saw my face, but it wasn't my voice," she said. "It didn't sound convincing. So I settled back to my voice."

That voice is now among the best known in Japan,

Miss Morita is the evening anchor of NHK News, the most popular television news program in the country.

Other evidence that women's voices are dropping comes from taped announcements on subway platforms in Tokyo. Older recordings are clearly higher pitched than the newer ones.

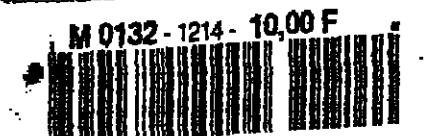
The pitch of female singers is also falling. Tadashi Murao, professor of music at Aichi University of Education, has analyzed the frequency of 200 songs dating from the 1950s, and found a clear trend.

"From the late 1980s, the pitch of female songs has dropped dramatically," Mr. Murao said.

In fact, there was a popular duet last year in which

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Newsstand Prices	
Andorra	10.00 FF
Antilles	12.50 FF
Cameroun	1.600 CFA
Egypt	EE 5
France	10.00 FF
Gabon	1.100 CFA
Greece	2.800 Dr.
Italy	2.800 Lire
Jordan	1.250 JD
Libanon	US\$ 1.80
Luxembourg	65 L Fr
Morocco	14 Dh
Poland	1.000 Zloty
Romania	12.50 FF
Saudi Arabia	10.00 R
Senegal	1.100 CFA
Spain	225 PTAS
Tunisia	1.250 Din
Turkey	T.L. 60.000
U.A.E.	10.00 Dh
U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	\$1.20





## Years of Upheaval / A Family's Odyssey

## The Zverevs Adapt to Russia's Tumultuous Reinvention

By Steven Erlanger  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — In June 1992, Nina Zvereva was approached in a Moscow courtyard as she washed a battered brown Zhiguli, a Soviet-made Fiat.

Then 28, she was just learning to drive, and she and her younger sister, Natasha, their husbands and their parents were struggling to find a niche in the new economy six months after the Soviet Union collapsed, prices were freed from government controls and inflation gathered a frightening momentum.

Nina was married to an older man, one of Russia's new businessmen, and they had a 10-month-old daughter, Mariya.

Natasha, then 25, was married to a butcher, more passive than she. Caring for two young children, she made clothes for her friends and made more money than her husband, who resented her for it and had begun to drink heavily.

Intelligent and relatively typical, they were described in a New York Times article in a case study of how a family was getting by in the new Russia, with the Soviet Union and the communist system gone.

The three and a half years of Russia's extraordinary and difficult reinvention since then have taken a considerable emotional toll, the family says. The sisters are divorced and have remarried.

Their parents, Lyudmila, 72, and Sergei Zverev, 69, are getting pensions after careers as aircraft engineers. After losing some savings in a pyramid scheme and much of the rest through inflation, they are holding their own with great economies. But they are still stunned by the collapse of the country and social system to which they devoted their lives.

Despite all the difficulties and false starts, the sisters say they have bettered their lives considerably, spiritually as well as materially.

THEY say they have learned to take responsibility for their own fate and that of their children. They feel that the future can only get better, and that no matter what happens in Russia's coming parliamentary and presidential elections, there is no way back to a dead ideology and the totalitarian state.

This is Russia's great generational chasm, between confused and angry parents, ripped apart by change, and their children, who, by and large, are making their way in a strange, contradictory world of initiative and crime, entrepreneurship and corruption.

"Life is better than three years ago," said Nina, who has cropped her hair and wears three earrings in one ear. "It's really better and better. There is more money and more optimism for the future. I'm happy, but not completely, of course. There are lots of things missing in my life. I'd like to have a business of my own, for example — a store or boutique or even a tailor's shop — that can reflect my own taste."

Her parents, who have a decent apartment, dacha and car, are still "getting by," Natasha said, patting her mother's hand.

"But for us, like many of our friends, our lives

have improved, and we've learned a lot about how to manage this new economy."

Three and a half years after lovingly washing the battered Zhiguli, Nina is registering a new, brilliantly red BMW 318 with her new husband, Mikhail Petrosian, known as Muk, a 34-year-old in charge of security for a Moscow bank.

Her daughter, Mariya, now 4, can write her name in English on their home computer, and they live in a spacious apartment with a Western stereo system, CDs piled on the shelves and a large Japanese television.

Natasha has married Gennadi Sorokin, 28. An energetic, articulate man who has failed at various business ventures with his father, he is learning to repair the American-made computerized slot and poker machines that are the rage now at Gorky Park in Moscow.

Natasha found it harder to sew for money as the

"The guy next door bought one, brand new, and it broke down after two weeks."

At this Mr. Zverev interrupted. He worked all his life for an aircraft engine design institute, while his wife worked for the factory making prototype engines that were used in the famous Chkalov airplanes.

Now, new Ilyushin planes will be made with Pratt & Whitney engines from the United States, and Mr. Zverev is outraged.

"We worked in a very sophisticated way," he said. "A country needs to produce something, to protect its industry so we can catch up and surpass the Americans. But only now our great leaders speak of reviving production — of our own shoes and irons, let alone aircraft engines!"

Mrs. Zvereva patted his hand. "Very often we don't understand them, our daughters," she said, smiling. "They're new people. It's the same in every family."

It was never a just society," he said. "There was always an upper class, an elite, and it was the Communist Party."

But Mr. Zverev feels robbed by change.

"Of course it's a bitter feeling," he said. "To have your country collapse at the end of our lives! There is all this change and no assurance that it will all work out somehow. We see all these new rich, who are suddenly richer than many Americans, and we understand we're being robbed."

PRICES confuse the Zverevs, as they do many older people. When they were interviewed in June 1992, the dollar was worth 130 rubles. Today it is worth about 4,500, and prices can seem a lot higher to Russians than they really are, though they are also growing in real terms.

Together, the couple have a pension of 500,000 rubles a month, or about \$110, and they spend it all, with about half going for food.

They buy very few new clothes, and Mr. Zverev says their car is too expensive to run, except in summer to the dacha, where he and his wife grow vegetables and preserve them for the winter.

The rent for their apartment, where Natasha and her two boys — Alexander, 7, and Vladimir, 6 — often stay, is 100,000 rubles a month, or \$22, and they spend the same amount every month on public transportation, an indication of the price distortions that still exist in Russia.

Their pensions have almost kept up with inflation — but like many older Russians, they do not believe it, and they are angry with the society that has created such havoc with old certainties.

While all of them are disappointed in President Boris N. Yeltsin and say he has no chance of re-election, there is the same sharp generational divide in the family that is similar throughout most of Russia.

The sisters are far more liberal than their parents, who favor centrist former Communists.

Mr. Zverev thinks he will vote for the party of Ivan P. Rytkin, the speaker of Parliament, a former Communist who backs Mr. Yeltsin but favors more social spending and a crackdown on crime.

Mrs. Zvereva will vote for the Women of Russia, a popular party started by former Communists and military wives that has moved to the center to align itself with Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin's party, Our Home Is Russia.

The younger people are only now concentrating on the election, but say they will vote for the Russia's Choice party of former Prime Minister Yegor T. Gaidar or the Yabloko faction of the liberal economist Grigory Yavlinsky.

"Common sense must prevail and take the upper hand in this country," Nina said. "It's the lack of common sense that often does us in."

## COMING UP

In a bleak coastal town in Peru whose air is often thick with smoke, the local smelter, Southern Peru Copper Corp., complies with the country's environmental standards. That is precisely the problem, critics say.



The Zvereva daughters and their children gathered at Lyudmila and Sergei's apartment in Moscow.

shops began to import better merchandise. For two years, until October, she said, she was a "shuttle trader," traveling to Turkey with a few thousand dollars, buying clothing, much of it leather, and then bringing it back to Moscow to sell.

"But my turnover was too small," she says. "And many shops opened importing normally, and they swallowed traders like me. Eventually this kind of business will disappear."

Now she's looking for other work, but has some savings and the proceeds on her small apartment, which she rents.

Gennadi, who also drives a BMW, but a 1984 model, dismissed Russian-made cars as junk while his in-laws winced.

"Our industry was so poor, our products weren't of good quality," Natasha said. "We made shoes and they fell apart after a few weeks."

"And the same with the Zhiguli," Nina said.

But Nina went on. "I've seen many places in the world now. Papa, and there's no poverty like ours anywhere in the world, this generalized Soviet poverty where everyone lives badly. Sure, there are poor people over there, but some of their poor are better off than the average Soviet citizen was!"

Retorted Mr. Zverev. "But what are we building in Russia? It's unclear. Is it capitalism or criminalism or what?"

Gennadi threw up his hands. "I'm building a family," he said passionately. "I'm building my own happiness. I want to get rich, and I don't care about the state very much!"

Does he not feel patriotism? He laughed. "I grew up with the Soviet Union," he said, "and the state was taken away from me. I don't have the same idea of motherland now. It was taken away from me, and now I care about my family."

Isn't the society less fair now? "My feeling is that

## Saudi Prince Seeks End to Iraq Sanctions

New York Times Service

PARIS — A senior member of the Saudi Arabian royal family has called for an end to United Nations sanctions against Iraq, a startling development in an ongoing Arab debate about ways to deal with the regime of President Saddam Hussein.

Prince Khalid bin Sultan is a nephew of King Fahd and son of Saudi Arabia's defense minister, Prince Sultan bin Abdulaziz, the second deputy to King Fahd and third in line for the throne.

Prince Khalid played a major role in leading Arab forces allied with the United States in the Gulf War, acting in a joint command with General H. Norman Schwarzkopf, who led the allied troops against Iraq.

Both his royal status and his role in the war give his comments on Wednesday added weight, particularly as they were preceded by similar calls two months ago for an end of the sanctions by two other important Gulf Arab figures, Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahyan, the president of the United Arab Emirates, and the Emir of Qatar.

After a meeting Wednesday with President Hosni Mubarak

of Egypt, who has also signaled his desire for a review of sanctions, Prince Khalid told reporters that "the sanctions have not achieved their aim and we must look for another way."

Prince Khalid argued that harsh sanctions banning Iraq from selling its oil, using its airspace or using funds frozen abroad to buy goods and services had only reinforced Mr. Saddam's hold on power while starving the Iraqi people.

"The sanctions have not achieved their aim and we must look for another way," Prince Khalid said.

The significance of his words is magnified by a controversy that has been brewing among Arab countries over the sanctions. Egypt, Syria, Yemen, Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia have called for a revision of the sanctions or a timetable for ending them. Many have criticized Jordan, which has taken several measures in recent months to tighten the controls on Iraq, whose only legal access to the world is by road link to Jordan.

Among other things King Hussein has met with figures of the Iraqi opposition. He has also ordered a significant tightening of the border and a great reduction in the staff of the Iraqi Embassy in Amman, after giving refuge to General Hussein Kamel, a son-in-law of Saddam Hussein who fled to Jordan in August.

Within the Gulf region, only Kuwait, with some lukewarm support from Saudi Arabia, is holding to the view that sanctions must continue until Iraq fulfills all UN resolutions. The stand is widely seen as a method of bringing down the Iraqi regime — a position also shared by the United States.

— YOUSSEF M. IBRAHIM

## TRAVEL UPDATE

## Paris Air Controllers Plan New Strike

PARIS (Reuters) — Air traffic controllers' unions have called a new strike for Friday that is expected to disrupt flights to and from Paris airports, civil aviation officials say.

A spokesman said he expected a repeat of the disruption Tuesday, when unions took to the streets across France for strikes and demonstrations. There were also delays on Wednesday of up to 45 minutes, he added.

Public transit in Paris, Bordeaux, Toulouse and Marseille was out of service again Wednesday and was seriously disrupted in other main cities. There was no Eurostar service in or out of Paris, but six of the 10 scheduled Brussels-London trains, which pass through French territory, made their runs.

There was also minimal ferry service between the mainland and the French Mediterranean island of Corsica.

## Strikers March in Central Brussels

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — Thousands of Belgian public sector workers brought central Brussels to a standstill Wednesday afternoon as they protested proposed government budget cuts.

Union organizers said more than 40,000 people joined the march, which wound its way from North Station to past the bourse.

Organizers said the protest was the start of a campaign to force Prime Minister Jean-Luc Dehaene's center-left government to abandon sweeping budget cuts. Unions say Mr. Dehaene plans to trim more than 110 billion Belgian francs (\$3.69 billion) from the 1996 budget, threatening jobs, pensions and pay.

Mr. Dehaene is cutting the budget in an effort to meet the European Union's Maastricht treaty criteria on entry into a future economic and monetary union.

## Flu Outbreak Closes Czech Schools

PRAGUE (AP) — A flu epidemic is forcing the Czech Re-

public to close its schools a week early for Christmas holidays.

The flu epidemic has been spreading throughout the Czech Republic for the last two weeks, with up to 8 percent of the population confined to bed in some areas. The A-type flu, known for its painful course and high fever, is an annual phenomenon, but this year has been particularly widespread.

"There is no point in waiting till three quarters of the population get sick," said Jiri Vytas, the health officer who ordered the closing.

Torrential rain and half caused heavy flooding in the Algarve region of southern Portugal, officials said Wednesday. No injuries were reported, but some schools were closed and traffic was disrupted.

Domestic flights in South Africa were delayed Wednesday during a one-day strike by a South African transport union protesting privatization plans for the state-owned South African Airways. The government had held talks Monday with unions angered by the state's plans to sell some assets.

The Paris police sealed off the Georges Pompidou cultural center Wednesday after 2,000 demonstrators occupied the building calling for better treatment of the homeless and unemployed.

— (AP)

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Antigua (U.S. dependent)	800-1000	Cyprus	99-283-0000	Israel	00972-3-2001	Poland	0048-22-1000
Argentina	800-1000	Czech Republic	0052-2-2001	Italy	0039-6-2001	Portugal	00351-21-2001
Australia	800-1000	Denmark	800-1-2001	Japan (Tokyo)	0081-3-2001	Romania	0040-21-2001
Australia (Sydney)	800-1000	Dominican Republic	1188-777	Japan (Osaka)	0081-6-2001	Russia (Moscow)	007-095-2001
Austria (Vienna)	800-1000	Ecuador	999-777	Japan (Sapporo)	0081-11-2001	Saudi Arabia	00966-11-2001
Bahamas	800-1000	Egypt (Cairo)	0020-2-2001	Jordan	00962-7-2001	Senegal	00221-1-2001
Bahrain	800-1000	El Salvador	502-222-2001	Kazakhstan	007-33-2001	Sierra Leone	00232-22-2001
Belize	800-1000	Fiji Islands	00647-2001	Kenya	00254-1-2001	South Africa	0027-11-2001
Bermuda	800-1000	Finland	00358-9-2001	Korea (Seoul)	0082-2-2001	Spain	0034-91-2001
Bhutan	800-1000	France	0033-1-2001	Korea (Pyeongtaek)	0082-54-2001	Sweden	0046-8-2001
Bolivia	800-1000	Germany	0049-30-2001	Kuwait	00965-1-2001	Switzerland	0041-22-2001
Brazil	800-1000	Greece	0030-21-2001	Laos	00856-21-2001	Taiwan	00886-2-2001
British Virgin Islands	800-1000	Honduras	00502-22-2001	Lebanon	00961-3-2001	Tanzania	00255-22-2001
Bulgaria	800-1000	Hong Kong	00852-2-2001	Lithuania	00370-6-2001	Thailand	0066-2-2001
Cameroon	800-1000	Hungary	0036-1-2001	Latvia	00371-7-2001	Togo	00228-22-2001
Cayman Islands	800-1000	Iceland	00354-1-2001	Lesotho	00266-1-2001	Tunisia	00216-71-2001
Chad	800-1000	India	0091-11-2001	Madagascar	00262-22-2001	Turkey	0090-312-2001
China	800-1000	Indonesia (Jakarta)	0062-21-2001	Malawi	00265-1-2001	Uganda	00256-1-2001



## THE AMERICAS

## Clinton Claims Executive Privilege

By Stephen Labaton  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Senator Alfonse D'Amato, chairman of a committee investigating Bill Clinton's involvement in the failed Whitewater real estate deal, urged the president Wednesday to reconsider his refusal to provide the panel with notes taken at White House meetings regarding the transaction and its aftermath.

Involving executive privilege for the first time on the Whitewater matter, the White House defended Mr. Clinton's decision to deny Senate subpoenas with a position that relied in part on legal arguments put forward during Watergate by President Richard Nixon and during the Iran-contra scandal by former members of the Reagan administration.

In a brief filed with the Senate Whitewater committee over which Mr. D'Amato presides, the president's lawyers repeated the White House argument that

Mr. Clinton could withhold material from the committee about a 1993 Whitewater meeting involving senior aides and lawyers because it was protected by the lawyer-client privilege.

But the administration also asserted, for the first time, that the material was protected by executive privilege. Executive privilege protects the confidentiality of communications involving the president's lawful duties.

"I would urge the president and Mrs. Clinton to reconsider because the American people do have a right to know," Mr. D'Amato said. Wednesday, speaking of what went on in the Nov. 5, 1993, discussion involving four White House aides and three personal lawyers for the Clintons.

Mr. D'Amato added that the committee would meet Friday to vote on enforcing its subpoena for notes of the meeting.

In asserting executive privilege, the White House relied on two court opinions involving

when that privilege was invoked, ultimately unsuccessfully, by Mr. Nixon's lawyers. The brief is bound to become the basis of a struggle in the courts and in the campaign. Under the current clash with the Senate Whitewater committee, the White House had been reluctant to invoke either privilege, fearful that it would undermine the claim that the president had been as forthcoming as possible with all investigators.

Mr. D'Amato, Republican of New York, rejected the White House argument. "I find this extraordinary and outrageous, and I think it will ultimately be damaging to the president and first lady," he said. "This is an attempt to stone-wall our committee, and the public will be outraged."

The committee is investigating the Clintons' role in a failed Arkansas real estate venture, Whitewater, and in the collapse of a savings and loan owned by their partners in the deal. Mr. Clinton was governor of Arkansas at the time.

Last week, the White House said it would refuse to comply with the subpoenas, and Tuesday's claim of executive privilege began a legal process that officials predicted would wind up in the federal courts.

In its brief, the White House said that, in issuing the subpoenas, the committee had sought to invade a fundamental right of the president. "Executive privilege clearly would protect notes of the Nov. 5 meeting," the brief said.

"The constitution gives the president the right to protect the confidentiality of material the disclosure of which would significantly impair the performance of the president's lawful duties, particularly against incursions by the legislative branch."

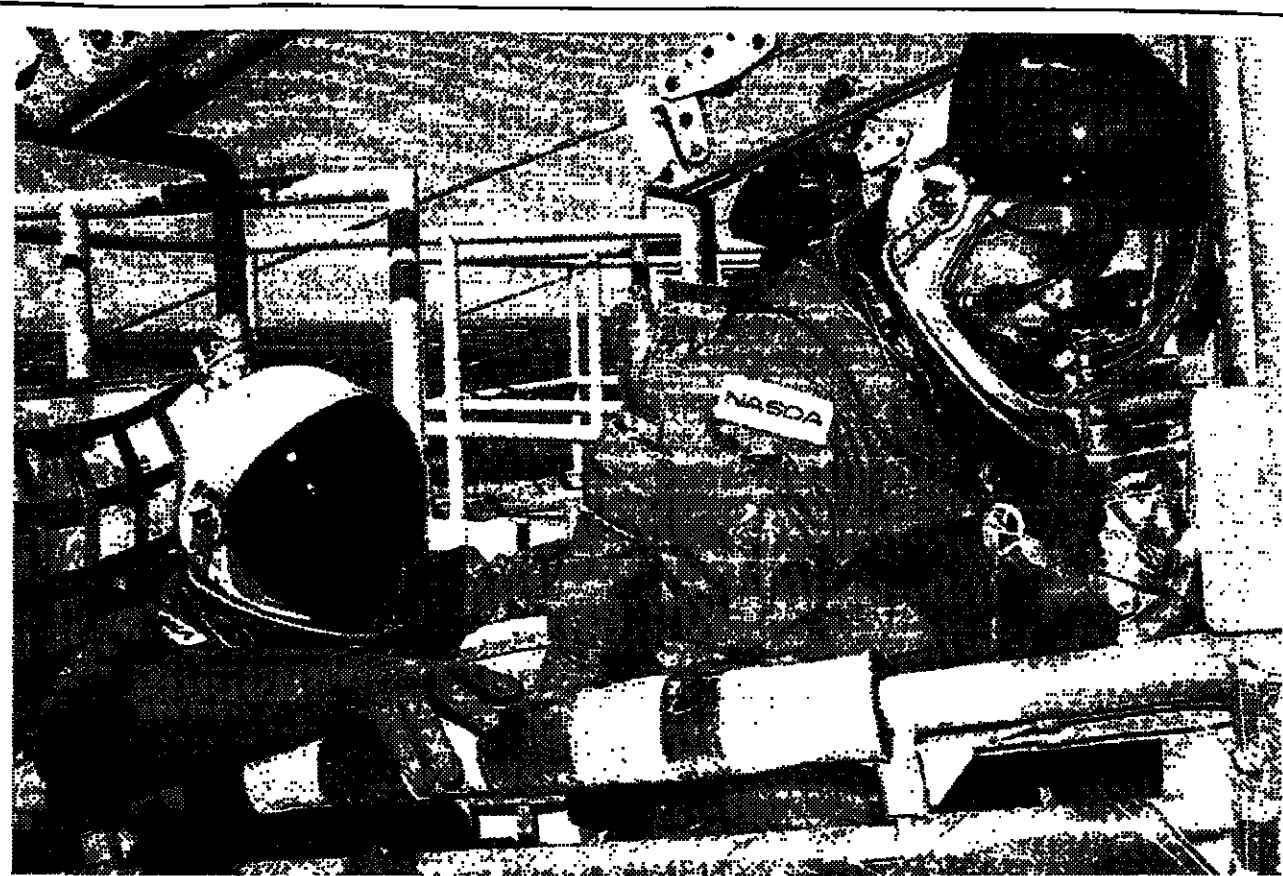
The brief said that the notes were covered by executive privilege because consultations between government lawyers and the president's private lawyers were essential for the president to receive "effective legal advice."

The meeting under investigation by the Senate committee occurred Nov. 5, 1993, just as two politically sensitive investigations touching the president were finding their way to the White House.

Shortly before the meeting, the White House was told by the general counsel at the Treasury Department about an investigation into Madison Guaranty, a savings and loan that had been owned by James B. McDougal, the Clintons' partner, along with his wife, Susan, in the Whitewater real-estate venture.

About the same time, the White House was learning the details of new accusations by David Hale, an Arkansas municipal judge, who was facing a fraud indictment.

Judge Hale, who ran an investment company backed by the Small Business Administration, had claimed that Mr. Clinton pressured him to make an improper \$300,000 federally backed loan to Mrs. McDougal.



IN CASE — Crew members of the shuttle Endeavour practicing with the emergency escape basket in Florida.

## Away From Politics

• A report from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration asserts that contrary to what critics have said, there are no important drugs on the market in Germany and England that are not available in the United States but should be. (NYT)

• The sky began to clear along the West Coast of the United States after strong

winds and nearly two feet of rain knocked out power to 1.8 million people, killing at least five persons and ripping up roofs and trees. The governor of Oregon declared a state of emergency and called up National Guardsmen to help with the cleanup. (AP)

• The new judge assigned to the Oklahoma bombing case has scrapped the May 17 trial date. A new trial date for the two former soldiers charged in the attack was not set. "The court felt like there was much work to be done before the case

could go to trial," a prosecutor, Patrick Ryan, said after meeting with Judge Richard Matsch, who was assigned the case last week. (AP)

• A man convicted of strangling a Houston oil company worker was put to death in Huntsville in the fourth execution in Texas in a week. James Michael Briddle, 40, died eight minutes after being injected with chemicals. He spent his last day with his brothers. His last words: "I love you. You all take care of mom and dad. I'm ready." (Reuters)

## Both Sides Optimistic on Budget

WASHINGTON — Their differences narrowed by a new economic forecast, negotiators from the White House and Congress expressed optimism that they could avert another partial shutdown of the government this weekend and eventually reach an overall budget agreement.

The most conciliatory note came from Senator Bob Dole, Republican of Kansas, the majority leader. After he and House Speaker Newt Gingrich, Republican of Georgia, spoke with President Bill Clinton on the telephone, Mr. Dole said he would agree to a one-week extension of the government's temporary authority to spend money to give the budget negotiators breathing room.

Under the agreement last month that ended the six-day partial shutdown of the bureaucracy, the government's spending authority will end at midnight Friday. Unless an extension is approved, the many departments and agencies whose appropriations have not yet become law will have to close beginning this weekend except for essential services.

Mr. Dole's position, however, may not be the determining one. Republicans in the House are taking a harder line. Representative John R. Kasich, Republican of Ohio, chairman of the Budget Committee, suggested that Republicans would make considerable demands on the president in return for agreeing to continue spending authority. He said Republicans would send the president on Friday a measure that would keep the government open and be "consistent with our plan to balance the budget."

The White House said Wednesday that Mr. Clinton still wanted an extension of spending authority until Jan. 26, but that he would take a shorter one if that was all he could get from Congress. (NYT)

## Curbs on Book Royalties Sought

WASHINGTON — The House ethics committee proposed a rule to prohibit members from earning more than \$20,400 a year in book royalties, saying the step was necessary since Mr. Gingrich's book deal "raises the first question of exploiting one's office for personal gain."

If the House leadership agrees to bring the rules change up before Congress quits for the year and it is adopted, it would take effect on Jan. 1 and could cut into royalties still due Mr. Gingrich for his book, "To Renew America," which sold well last summer, but is now offered at cut rates.

Under existing rules, book royalties are specifically excluded from the \$20,400 outside income limit, and so Mr. Gingrich was able to agree to a \$4.5 million advance from HarperCollins. That deal provided for up to \$1 million, and Mr. Gingrich later agreed to accept a \$1 advance and a standard percentage of book sales as a royalty. The committee's proposed rule would prohibit any advances in the future. (NYT)

## House Clerk Fires 10 Staffers

WASHINGTON — In the latest example of what happens when control of Congress shifts from one party to another, the Republican-appointed clerk of the House has dismissed 10 career employees three weeks before the Christmas holiday.

Democratic legislators protested the dismissals, calling them cruel and suggesting that Republicans want to fill the slots with patronage workers. At the same time, they acknowledged that the clerk, Robin H. Carle, has the right to discharge whomsoever she pleases.

In this case the clerk told one Democrat, Representative Steny H. Hoyer of Maryland, that the dismissals were part of an administrative "fine-tuning." Mr. Hoyer said, "Ten at a clip doesn't sound like fine-tuning to me." (NYT)

## Quote/Unquote

Willie Brown, the former speaker of the California State Assembly, following his election as the first black mayor of San Francisco: "The night is over and I done won." (Reuters)

The Reverend Jesse L. Jackson remarking on the election of his son, Jesse Jr., to Congress in a special election in Chicago: "This is not a secular holiday, it is a sacred holy experience." (AP)

## Suspect Pleads Not Guilty of Plot to Blow Up 11 U.S. Airliners

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A suspect in a plot to bomb 11 U.S. planes on a single day pleaded not guilty in federal court Wednesday after his arrest in Malaysia.

The defendant, Wali Khan Amin Shah, stood silently as Judge Kevin Duffy of U.S. District Court entered the plea on his behalf and ordered him held without bail. Judge Duffy, who last year

presided over the World Trade Center bombing trial, was unimpressed with a complaint that Mr. Shah had been abducted from a Malaysian street and held for 10 to 12 hours before being turned over to U.S. authorities.

"How he ends up here doesn't give him a free trip home," the judge said.

"He told me he's innocent of the charges," Mr. Shah's lawyer, David Greenfield, said outside the

courtroom. "He did not commit these crimes." Mr. Shah was arrested on Saturday and was brought to New York on Tuesday, said a U.S. law enforcement source who spoke on condition of anonymity.

He is the third man charged in a plot to terrorize the United States into changing its Middle East policies by blowing up 11 planes. The others are Ramzi Ahmed Yousef, the

alleged mastermind of the Trade Center bombing and Abdul Hakim Murad, who also faces conspiracy charges in the alleged airliner plot.

Mr. Shah, like Mr. Murad, is charged only in the airliner plot, even though the Feb. 26, 1993, Trade Center bombing that killed six people and injured more than 1,000 others is part of the same indictment. Judge Duffy said he planned to sever the airline trial from the Trade Center case.

## Congress Backs V-Chip for TV Violence

By Edmund L. Andrews  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — Giving their official endorsement to a deal quickly struck last week, House and Senate conferees have agreed to require U.S. television manufacturers to include in all new sets a computer chip that would allow parents to block out violent programming.

The so-called V-chip measure would also require the U.S. broadcasting and entertainment industries to devise a rating system for violent shows within a year. If they failed to do so, "guidelines" would be drawn up by the Federal Communications Commission.

The measure would become part of a broad bill to rewrite American communications laws that has been inching along in House-Senate negotiations.

The V-chip, first proposed by Representative Edward J. Markey, Democrat of Massachusetts, was opposed by Republican leaders in both houses last summer. They said then that they considered it an unacceptable government intrusion into the marketplace.

But Democrats managed to win support for the proposal on separate votes in each chamber and the question became whether Republicans would weaken the measure in the conference committee.

Some broadcasters have said that imposing a rating system would be tantamount to government censorship and would probably be ineffective. Manufacturers have decried the idea

of government decrees in technology, saying it would stifle innovation at a time when many other alternatives to blocking are becoming available.

Still, the idea has proved popular with parent and education groups and has been hard to oppose for Republicans who promote family values and accuse the entertainment industry of fostering violence.

The Clinton administration has given the V-chip its enthusiastic endorsement. But the overall telecommunications bill still faces substantial hurdles in the House-Senate conference panel, whose members have made little progress resolving the toughest disputes dividing them.

And President Bill Clinton has said he may veto the overall bill, depending on the resolution of such issues as the revised limits on how many television stations a single company can own.

The V-chip relies on the same technology already being used to offer closed-caption information to television viewers with impaired hearing. A television station would transmit a special code for a program in a part of the television signal known as the vertical blanking interval — the black line at the bottom of the screen that only becomes visible if the television picture begins to flutter.

Television broadcasters already transmit caption information for many programs and the electronics industry has already set provisional standards to make space for codes that could be used to signal programs with violence, sexual content or foul

language. It is not clear exactly how the envisioned system would work in practice, but the chip could be programmed by a parent to block any show carrying a violence rating.

To be effective, however, television stations would have to attach codes to violent programs. The bill would require that broadcasters and cable television companies devise their own rating systems and that the code be applied to any program that meets the industry's definition of violence.

Many critics of violent tele-

vision are skeptical that a V-chip would accomplish much.

Senator Paul Simon, Democrat of Illinois, who has put pressure on the television industry about violent programming for years, has frequently argued that the V-chip does not begin to solve the problem of getting parents to use it.

Another problem, he has noted, is that today's television sets will be used for more than a decade to come. So it will be years before every set is equipped with automatic violence-blocking capability.

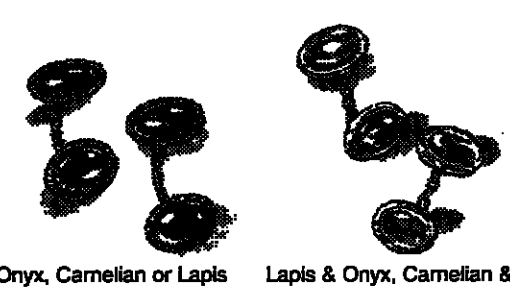
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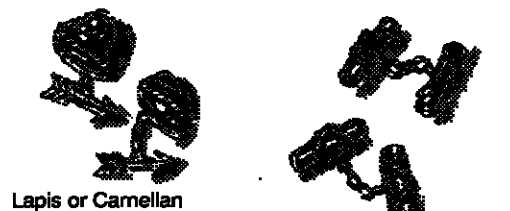
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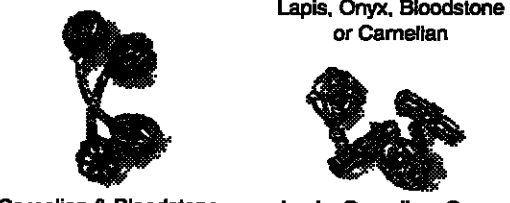
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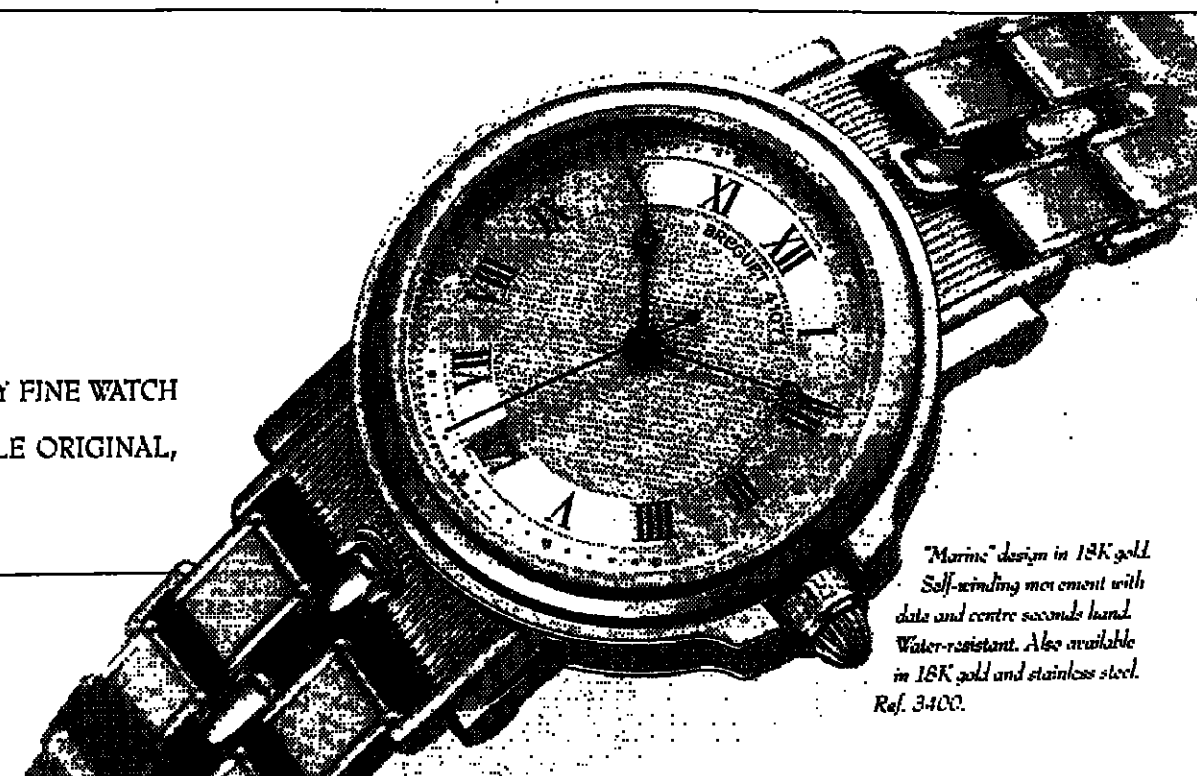
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## ASIA

# Japanese Guru Accused by Aide

## He Says Orders for Crimes All Came From Cult Chief

Agence France-Press  
TOKYO — One after the other, court confessions by members of the Aum Shinrikyo cult have pointed an accusing finger at their former leader, Shoko Asahara, despite his repeated denials of any involvement in the cult's crimes.

The latest accusations were made Wednesday by the sect's No. 2, Kiyohide Hayakawa, who admitted that he had helped to build a chemical factory used to manufacture sarin nerve gas in the village of Kamikushiki, at the foot of Mount Fuji.

The sarin gas killed 11 people and injured 5,500 on March 20 in an attack on the Tokyo subway.

Seven other people were killed by the same gas in a June 1994 attack in Matsumoto that was also attributed to the sect. "I ask the many victims of the Aum sect for forgiveness. I apologize for the crimes which were committed and the suf-

fering which was inflicted," Mr. Hayakawa, the sect's former construction minister, said in court.

"I will await sentencing, but before that I intend to say everything I know about the facts as they happened, without hiding anything," he was quoted by Jiji Press as saying.

Mr. Hayakawa insisted that when the factory was built he did not know what use would be made of the sarin gas. He stressed that the orders for all the murders and crimes committed by cult members came from his guru.

Mr. Asahara, who has denied the charges against him, has been imprisoned since May 16. He is to go on trial early next year. He faces the death penalty, by hanging, if he is found guilty of murder and attempted murder.

Many here believe, however, that the trial could drag on for years if Mr. Asahara pleads not guilty or if he takes any appeal



Thousands of Japanese packing a Tokyo park on Wednesday in order to draw for 54 court seats for the first hearing of Kiyohide Hayakawa, the No. 2 in the Aum Shinrikyo cult. Mr. Hayakawa apologized in court for the cult's crimes.

to the supreme court.

Nearly all his close followers have confessed in court. Some pleaded guilty in the hope of getting lighter sentences. Virtually all say Mr. Asahara was the prime force behind the sect's crimes.

On Monday, 3 of the 10 members of the hit squad that released the sarin gas in the

Tokyo subway confessed in court, among them Toru Toyoda, 27, and Kenichi Hirose, 31.

Mr. Hirose said Mr. Asahara dreamed of "becoming the king of the world through the use of arms."

They explained how they used umbrellas to pierce plastic bags containing sarin in subway

cars crammed with travelers, some of whom died a few minutes later.

Mr. Hayakawa said Wednesday that when he joined the sect, he was "seduced and moved" by the ideal of redemption put forward by Mr. Asahara. He added that the cult's leader spoke of "saving as many people as possible

from an imminent apocalypse."

Only one of Mr. Asahara's close followers has remained faithful — Masami Tsuchiya, 30, the head of the sect's chemical unit. He has said formally that he will not reply to any questions.

Seven Aum followers are still being sought by the police.

## BRIEFLY ASIA

## North Korea Nuclear Deal Seen

SEOUL — North Korea and an international consortium have reached tentative agreement on details covering the supply of nuclear technology to Pyongyang, a South Korean Foreign Ministry official said Wednesday.

The consortium, whose main members are the United States, Japan and South Korea, is expected to sign the deal with Pyongyang representatives in New York after the latest round of negotiations, said the official, speaking on condition of anonymity. State radio and the domestic Yonhap news agency said the agreement would be signed Friday.

The two sides have been wrangling over how to fulfill an accord under which Washington is to provide Pyongyang with light-water nuclear reactors. In return, North Korea would phase out its graphite reactors, which are capable of producing material for nuclear weapons.

The official did not give details of the deal. (Reuters)

## Hong Kong Court Makes History

HONG KONG — For the first time in more than 150 years of British rule, the High Court on Wednesday handed down its first verdict in the Chinese language.

The 16-page ruling, which followed the territory's first Chinese-language hearing, found for a 90-year-old woman who had accused her children of swindling her.

The High Court decided to allow cases to be tried in Cantonese in preparation for the reversion of the territory to Chinese sovereignty in 1997. (AFP)

## Taiwan Party Banishes Dissidents

TAIPEI — Taiwan's ruling Kuomintang banished two dissident vice chairmen on Wednesday for violating party rules, a spokesman said.

The dissidents, Lin Yang-kang and Han Pei-tsun, were accused of campaigning for opposition candidates in the Dec. 2 parliamentary elections. (AFP)

## Human Rights Lesson for Castro

TOKYO — Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama told the visiting Cuban leader, Fidel Castro, on Wednesday that Cuba needed to improve its human rights record if it wants better relations with Tokyo.

Mr. Murayama's comment was unusual because Japan usually avoids discussing rights with visiting leaders. (AP)

## Vietnamese Protest Repatriation

HANOI — More than 100 Vietnamese boat people who were denied asylum in Hong Kong and the West protested their forced return home Wednesday by refusing to get off a plane at Hanoi airport for three hours.

The 112 men, women and children were returned from Hong Kong, where some spent years in detention camps hoping in vain to be allowed to go on to the West. The British colony has stopped waiting for the 21,000 Vietnamese inmates to volunteer to come home and has stepped up forced repatriations. (AP)

## VOICES From Asia

José Ayala Lasso, the UN High Commissioner for Human Rights, after visiting East Timor, the former Portuguese colony annexed by Indonesia in 1976: "There are very grave violations of human rights in East Timor." (AP)

Wei Shanshan, sister of the Chinese dissident Wei Jingsheng, on his conviction for sedition: "The Chinese government is shameless. They operate like an organized crime group that pays no attention to the law." (AP)

# Southeast Asia Nations to Strengthen Security Ties

By Michael Richardson  
International Herald Tribune

BANGKOK — Buoyed by rapid economic growth and declining tensions in the region, leaders of all 10 countries in Southeast Asia will meet for the first time in Bangkok on Friday to seal plans for closer political and security cooperation, despite objections from the United States and other outside powers.

Banham Silpa-archa, Thailand's prime minister, who will be host at the meeting, said it marked the start of an era in which Southeast Asian nations would take steps to "shape their future with their own hands."

By inviting the leaders of Burma, Cambodia and Laos to their two-day summit meeting that opens Thursday, the heads of government of ASEAN, the Association of South East Asian Nations, have chosen to ignore objections from the United States and other Western nations.

They are concerned that the presence of General Than Shwe, Burma's prime minister, will strengthen the hold on power of the military regime in Rangoon and weaken prospects for democratic reform.

In addition, the leaders of ASEAN and the three other Southeast Asian countries will sign a treaty on Friday banning nuclear weapons from the region, despite objections from the United States and China.

The seven ASEAN members — Brunei, Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand and Vietnam — want to achieve a united Southeast Asia by 2000 by including Burma as well as Cambodia and Laos in the group.

ASEAN's increasing confidence and assertiveness are based on its record of maintaining regional stability and an average economic growth rate of more than seven percent a year in the past decade.

Officials said Wednesday if that

growth rate continues, the group, which has a combined population of 420 million, could overtake Japan as the world's third largest trading entity by 2000.

They said that greater regional cohesion would help Southeast Asia guard against external pressure or interference, whether from Western nations or from Asian big powers such as China, Japan or India.

The officials said that "constructive engagement" — a term Washington has applied to its China policy — would encourage the spread of free markets and more open societies in Burma and Communist-controlled countries such as Vietnam and Laos.

However, on a recent visit to Bangkok, Gareth Evans, the Australian foreign minister, warned ASEAN against rushing to welcome Burma into its fold. He said the Burmese military regime, which has refused to discuss political reform with the Nobel Peace Prize laureate

Daw Aung San Suu Kyi and the main opposition party she heads, was seeking respectability from its association with ASEAN.

The United States also wants the international community to put more pressure on Burma to restore democracy and improve human rights. In a strongly worded attack on the Burmese junta, Madeleine K. Albright, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, said Monday that the junta was operating outside the law and internationally recognized standards of human rights.

On the nuclear issue, China objects to the inclusion in the Asian nuclear weapon-free zone of large areas of the South China Sea which it claims.

The United States is concerned that the movement of its nuclear-powered or nuclear-armed naval vessels or military aircraft through the region might be restricted by the treaty.

Officials said that any reservations about the terms of the treaty by the five

declared nuclear powers — the United States, China, Britain, France and Russia — could be accommodated in a protocol that would be available for them to sign.

"The treaty is open to the big powers," said Kasem S. Kasemsri, Thailand's foreign minister. "It is up to them when they will sign."

Mr. Banham said that the treaty was "an essential component" of a long-standing ASEAN policy to make Southeast Asia a "zone of peace, freedom and neutrality," free of foreign military bases and outside interference.

He said that when the group was established by its five original members — Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand — in 1967, "our founding fathers envisaged ASEAN as one community comprising all 10 countries of Southeast Asia coming together with a common desire to promote regional peace, stability and the well-being of their people."

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Bookings: 12, 18, 24, 30, 36, 42, 48, 54, 60, 66, 72, 78, 84, 90, 96, 102, 108, 114, 120, 126, 132, 138, 144, 150, 156, 162, 168, 174, 180, 186, 192, 198, 204, 210, 216, 222, 228, 234, 240, 246, 252, 258, 264, 270, 276, 282, 288, 294, 300, 306, 312, 318, 324, 330, 336, 342, 348, 354, 360, 366, 372, 378, 384, 390, 396, 402, 408, 414, 420, 426, 432, 438, 444, 450, 456, 462, 468, 474, 480, 486, 492, 498, 504, 510, 516, 522, 528, 534, 540, 546, 552, 558, 564, 570, 576, 582, 588, 594, 600, 606, 612, 618, 624, 630, 636, 642, 648, 654, 660, 666, 672, 678, 684, 690, 696, 702, 708, 714, 720, 726, 732, 738, 744, 750, 756, 762, 768, 774, 780, 786, 792, 798, 804, 810, 816, 822, 828, 834, 840, 846, 852, 858, 864, 870, 876, 882, 888, 894, 900, 906, 912, 918, 924, 930, 936, 942, 948, 954, 960, 966, 972, 978, 984, 990, 996, 1002, 1008, 1014, 1020, 1026, 1032, 1038, 1044, 1050, 1056, 1062, 1068, 1074, 1080, 1086, 1092, 1098, 1104, 1110, 1116, 1122, 1128, 1134, 1140, 1146, 1152, 1158, 1164, 1170, 1176, 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7158, 7164, 7170, 7176, 7182, 7188, 719



## EUROPE

## BRIEFLY EUROPE



Felipe González, left, welcoming José María Aznar to talks Wednesday in Madrid.

## Greek Cypriots Reject Turkish Offer on EU

NICOSIA — The government Wednesday rejected a conditional Turkish offer agreeing to Cyprus's accession to the European Union in return for a separate sovereignty for a Turkish Cypriot state within a proposed Cypriot federation.

The rejection deepened the deadlock in United Nations-sponsored negotiations between Greek and Turkish Cypriots on reunifying the island in a UN-proposed federation.

Cyprus has been unofficially partitioned since Turkey invaded and occupied the northern one-third of the island in 1974 following a short-lived coup by supporters of union with Greece.

The Turkish Cypriot leader, Rauf Denktaş, said he would support EU membership for a federated state, provided Greek Cypriots agreed "to respect, within the terms of a political settlement, the sovereignty and political equality of the Turkish Cypriot side." (AP)

## France Deplores EU Vote

PARIS — France on Wednesday attacked its European Union partners who voted for a United Nations resolution calling for an immediate end to nuclear tests and said it had no legal impact.

"We have observed, and it is not surprising, that there has been an insufficient show of unity in the EU on a subject concerning the security and defense of everyone," Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette told the National Assembly.

The UN General Assembly voted, 85 to 18, on Tuesday to approve the resolution. Without naming France and China directly, it strongly deplored nuclear testing and urged an end to all tests. (Reuters)

## Spain Election Agenda

MADRID — The leaders of Spain's two main political parties agreed Wednesday not to modify the existing state pension plan and keep it off the agenda for general elections expected next March.

Prime Minister Felipe González and the

opposition Popular Party leader, José María Aznar, met for the first time in 11 months to discuss the implications of this weekend's European Union summit meeting as well as domestic issues. (Reuters)

## New Evidence Questions German Plutonium Bust

BONN — A Munich newspaper Wednesday cited new evidence that federal agents orchestrated the spectacular seizure of bomb-grade plutonium at Munich airport last year.

Ständische Zeitung quoted a Foreign Ministry document dated Oct. 11, 1994, as saying that the smuggling of the deadly nuclear material from Moscow to Germany "was not only uncovered but also largely instigated by our services." (AP)

## Papandreou Stabilizes

ATHENS — Prime Minister Andreas Papandreou was in stable condition Wednesday after doctors managed to quash an infection he picked up from one of the machines keeping him alive for the past three weeks.

A medical bulletin said antibiotics were still being given to the 76-year-old prime minister to fully wipe out the infection that he picked up Monday, which caused fever and forced him onto a respirator. (AP)

## Calendar

STRASBOURG: Monthly European Parliament session continues with speech by External Relations Commissioner João de Deus Pinheiro.

BRUSSELS: Competition Commissioner Karel van Miert meets Communications Minister Agostino Gambino of Italy.

BRUSSELS: Environment Commissioner Rini Bjerregaard meets Environment Minister José Borrell of Spain.

BRUSSELS: Signing of European accord on parental leave giving all employees the right to take care of their young children.

Sources: Agence Europe, AFP

## Rights Aside, EU Widens Trade With Turkey

By Celestine Bohlen  
New York Times Service

ROME — Turkey's long-standing campaign to enter into a customs union with Europe ended in victory Wednesday, when the European Parliament in Strasbourg voted by a wide margin to lift remaining trade barriers with its eastern neighbor.

The vote — 343 to 149, with 36 abstentions — carried a significance that went far beyond the economic benefits the trade union is expected to bring to both sides and was closely watched in foreign capitals, particularly Washington, where Turkey's bid had strong support.

For Turkey, the customs union was a test of its acceptance by Europe as a worthy political as well as economic partner, and as stepping stone toward full membership in the exclusive club of

European nations. For Turkey's critics, it was seen as an endorsement of a human-rights record which, while improved, falls short of European standards.

The intense lobbying campaign that preceded the vote in Strasbourg had focused not on economic issues, but on human rights, particularly the Turkish security forces' harsh campaign against Kurdish separatists. But in the final debate, a majority of the members of the European Parliament were swayed by Turkey's argument that rejection would jeopardize its recent democratic reforms and encourage an anti-Western mood on the eve of Dec. 24 parliamentary elections.

"For us, the political, psychological importance is far greater than the economic aspect," said Unal Unsal, Turkey's ambassador to Italy, "so we

see it as an important political step — more than a step, a great big step — toward a rapprochement to Europe."

The customs union, which is due to go into effect Jan. 1, is expected to produce a boom in European imports to Turkey, and double exports to Europe of Turkish textiles, now one of the country's largest foreign-currency earners. Business interests in Europe, as well as in Turkey, actively campaigned on Turkey's behalf, lobbying their governments and appealing for popular support with full-page newspaper ads.

Prime Minister Tansu Ciller, who had put the clinching of the trade deal at the heart of her True Path Party's campaign, triumphantly broadcast the news of the Strasbourg vote from loudspeakers atop her campaign bus in Istanbul.

"We are in the customs union, congratulations," she told a crowd of cheer-

ing supporters. "Now we have begun a national struggle on the road to full membership in the European Union."

But one of her chief opponents, Necmettin Erbakan, leader of the Muslim fundamentalist Welfare Party, which is expected to show gains in the coming elections, was equally quick to attack the deal he once called "a poisoned chalice."

"When we come to power in 11 days time, we won't recognize this dog-and-bone of an agreement," he said, according to the Anatolian News Agency.

For Turkey, the customs union vote became a kind of litmus test of national identity. Although regarded as an economic boon overall, it could threaten some of Turkey's protected state industries, and voters, squeezed by the government's austerity plan, may be ambivalent about its value once it takes effect.

## Kohl Is Cornered by Coalition Dispute

Reuters

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl faces the possibility of a cabinet reshuffle on Thursday when his liberal coalition partners announce a decision on wiretapping that could force Germany's justice minister to resign.

The small Free Democratic Party has no obvious successor in line if, as widely expected, a membership referendum backs a new wiretapping law and one of its ministers, Sabine Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger, quits in protest.

Free Democratic leaders seem to have picked Edzard Schmidt-Jortzig, a former law professor and judge with one

year's experience in Parliament, to replace her, party officials said. But the party has overturned so many of its own cabinet nominations at the last minute in recent years that even a simple swap can turn into a roller-coaster ride. The wiretapping vote result will be made known Thursday.

"Theater of the absurd" the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung said over a cartoon portraying the Free Democrats' leadership as a zany circus troupe.

The ministerial switch does not affect Mr. Kohl's razor-thin majority in Parliament, but the party's persistent infighting harms the government's image.

Some of Mr. Kohl's Chris-

tian Democrats have urged him to take the Justice Ministry away from the Free Democrats, but party officials strongly doubted that he would tamper with the agreement that gives them the Justice, Foreign and Economics ministries.

A Free Democratic Party executive member, Gerhard Baum, warned that the party could be digging its own grave with a swing to the right. The Christian Democratic Party has long pressured the Free Democrats to accept to bill.

"This is no liberal signal for the future," Mr. Baum told German radio. "It is simply breaking down the barriers between us and the CDU. That

cannot be part of a strategy for survival."

Mrs. Leutheusser-Schnarrenberger is the last ranking figure from her party's dying civil liberties wing that helped make the party a dynamic partner for Social Democratic chancellors like Willy Brandt and Helmut Schmidt in the 1970s.

After 13 years at Mr. Kohl's side, the party has narrowed its focus almost exclusively to business issues without maintaining the support of the free marketeers it tries to represent.

Its national support dropped by almost half in the 1994 election to 6.9 percent, and it has been forced out of 12 of Germany's 16 state legislatures.

## Russians Dismiss Ruskoi Charges

The Associated Press

MOSCOW — The Russian prosecutor general's office has officially dropped corruption charges against Alexander V. Ruskoi, a former vice president and leading hard-liner, a news agency said Wednesday.

The case against Mr. Ruskoi, a presidential hopeful who heads a party running in parliamentary elections Sunday, was closed due to "absence of a crime," Interfax reported.

The allegations date from the summer of 1993, when Mr. Ruskoi — then leader of the conservative legislative opposition — was trading accusations of corruption with allies of President Boris N. Yeltsin.

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## Italy Arrests Extreme Right Leader

Reuters

ROME — The police said Wednesday that they had detained the founder of an outlawed extreme rightist group after he put up posters in central Rome demanding the release of Erich Priebke, a former SS captain.

Mr. Priebke, 82, is being held in a Rome military prison pending a war crimes trial for Italy's worst wartime atrocity, the 1944 massacre of 335 men and boys.

The police said that Maurizio Boccacci, 38, and three others were taken into custody early Monday morning as they hung

"Free-Priebke" posters along Via del Corso, the main thoroughfare near the prime minister's office.

The four were held overnight and released pending a decision by magistrates whether to bring charges.

The police said Mr. Boccacci was the founder of the extreme right Western Political Movement, which was outlawed under a 1993 law banning groups that threaten or use violence for ethnic, racial or religious discrimination.

"We will follow the Priebke trial closely," Mr. Boccacci was quoted as saying by the

Corriere della Sera newspaper after his release.

"There will be other demonstrations. Priebke was only a soldier, he wasn't guilty. He had to obey orders," Mr. Boccacci added.

Mr. Priebke, who was extradited to Italy last month from Argentina after losing a 17-month extradition struggle. He had lived openly in Argentina since 1948. He admitted taking part in the massacre but said he was following military orders.

The massacre was ordered by the SS in reprisal for the killings of 33 German soldiers by Italian partisans.

## EUROPEAN TOPICS

## For Spain's Muslims, Hostility Is Receding

More than 500 years after King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella drove the last Moors from Spain, a Muslim revival is under way in the southern Andalusia region.

In Granada, more and more Roman Catholics have converted to Islam in recent years. They find the atmosphere in what was the last Muslim city on the Iberian Peninsula conducive to their beliefs, says the German weekly Der Spiegel.

The city's Islamic community now has 500 members. In all Andalusia, there are 7,000 Muslims and more than 30 mosques and Islamic centers. The numbers have grown rapidly since the Socialist government took office 13 years ago, easing the social climate. In May 1994, the Muslims of Granada celebrated the three-day feast of sacrifice known as Id el Kabir — the first time they had done so in half a millennium.

But some Christians are uncomfortable with the trend. A citizens' group has denounced the new "cosmopolitan" influence and what it calls the danger from "newly converted Muslims and foreign students."

Every Jan. 2, these traditionalists still celebrate the Christian march into Granada.

## Around Europe

In Germany, controversy has arisen over a Protestant church's attempt to help accommodate the local Muslim community. Last spring, the executive committee of the Church of the Holy Spirit in the Bavarian town of Ebersberg decided to lease a wing of the church to the local Islamic community center. One room would be used as a prayer room, another for ritual washings. The church's minister, Rainer Brandt, supported the arrangement. The God known by Christians as Jesus Christ, he said, was the same one Muslims called Allah. But one church official complained, calling Islam a heretical religion. The regional church board, after trying to maintain its distance from the dispute, finally ruled

that no part of the church proper may be used by Muslims.

A 60-year-old promise has finally been kept: Survivors of the International Brigades who fought in the Spanish Civil War on the Republican side are to be granted Spanish citizenship. They had come from every continent, some 40,000 in all, to rally around the battle cry of "No pasaran" against the forces of Franco. Now, says Ana Pérez, president of the Association of Friends of the International Brigades, perhaps 300 of them survive. About half of the volunteers died in the Civil War, many others in World War II.

Local authorities in the ancient Dutch town of Zwolle have been criticized for trapping 2,000 pigeons and selling them to French pâté makers. A Zwolle spokesman said the pigeons were a nuisance and a health risk. But animal protection groups say the townsfolk weren't given a chance to speak up for those warm and lovable birds.

International Herald Tribune



## INTERNATIONAL

# Will the Japanese Government, and All Its Machinery, Flee Tokyo?

By Mary Jordan  
and Kevin Sullivan  
Washington Post Service

**TOKYO** — One of the world's great capitals may soon be just one of the world's great cities.

In 1992, the Japanese Parliament voted to move itself out of Tokyo. After three years of studying the details, a government committee on Wednesday gave the go-ahead to a \$140 billion construction project that is to result in a new, working capital by 2010.

Critics of Tokyo have been clamoring for a new capital forever, since the city was chosen in 1868. But the complaints grew

more insistent in the late 1980s as Tokyo became more crowded and expensive.

Land is so expensive that most people hold no hope of buying a home. Millions who work in Tokyo cannot even afford tiny apartments and spend hours commuting in trains world famous for having "pushers" who jam people into packed cars.

A quarter of the nation's population, 30 million people, lives in metropolitan Tokyo, in the middle of an earthquake-prone area. After more than 5,500 people were killed in a devastating quake in January in Kobe, Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama urged the committee studying the capital relocation to speed up its deliberations.

The panel's report calls for a relatively uncrowded area, no more than 180 miles from Tokyo, to be selected within two years, and for construction to begin before 2000. The area is to be within 40 minutes of an international airport and not be located along earthquake fault lines.

Ten years could pass, after construction begins, for the first legislators to begin wrangling on the floor of a new Diet, or Parliament. The Supreme Court, the prime minister's residence and office, cabinet agencies and government ministries would also move. Businesses and groups dependent on the government are expected to relocate to the new seat of government.

The Diet still must approve the specifics of any relocation, and some are skeptical that such a massive and expensive undertaking will ever happen.

The governor of Tokyo, for one, hopes it never does.

"Instead of spending huge sums on the construction of a new capital, the government should concentrate on consolidating various functions to be more capable of handling disasters and winning competitions with other international cities," the governor, Yukio Aoshima, said.

Other critics said the peak of growth for Tokyo, a city of 5 million people in 1950, was over. "This plan had meaning 20 years

ago," said Tetsundo Iwakuni, a politician.

"But now the policy is too late." Supporters say a new capital would give a boost to the economy. The huge construction project would create many jobs, they say, and the ripples would be felt throughout the country. Relocation also might aid efforts to decentralize the central bureaucracy.

Hopeful regional politicians, who already have been lobbying to win the new capital, will now move into high gear.

Eisaku Sato, the governor of Fukushima Prefecture, north of Tokyo, said the surrounding areas should "unite" to select the best place. "What is important is to build a national consensus" for the move, he said.

## VOICES: Lower in Japan

Continued from Page 1

the female vocalist sang the lower part and the male sang the higher part."

Why have women traditionally spoken in high voices in Japan?

"Your voice in the office and your voice at home are totally different," said Harumi Yamamoto, who works at a computer company in Tokyo. "The point is that when you are with a customer, you want to be polite. If you're being courteous, your voice naturally rises."

Almost everyone agrees that high pitch is wrapped up in the Japanese preoccupation with courtesy. In polite conversation in Japan, people routinely denigrate themselves and try to sound unsure even about things they are certain of.

One technique women use to sound tentative, and therefore polite, is to raise their pitch and let their sentences trail off, the way Americans sometimes do when asking a question.

"A lower voice sounds too bullying, too aggressive, too manly," said Julie Saito, a reporter at Asahi Shimbun.

Julie Saito said Japanese men seemed attracted by high voices and girlish behavior.

"A high voice sounds more cute, more like a girlish image of women," Julie Saito said. "In the United States I project more confidence, while in Japan I find I act in a more cute way."

Julie Saito, like many bilingual women, speaks in a higher pitch in Japanese. She said that when she returned recently from a visit to the United States and telephoned her Japanese friends, they asked: "Is that really you? Your voice sounds so low."

To be sure, in conversation at home or with friends, Japanese women sound even-toned to an American ear. But listen to the same woman apologizing to her boss on the phone and her voice may go off the register.

"I have a lot of friends who visit me from Western countries, and although they don't understand Japanese, they told me that they'd noticed that Japanese women speak in shrill, infantile voices," said Hideki Kasuya, professor of speech science at Utsunomiya University.

## U.S. Gives Records On Bank Deposits To Roh Prosecutors

The Associated Press

**SEOUL** — The United States has turned over court records that prosecutors hope will help them prove that former President Roh Tae Woo stashed bribes in Swiss bank accounts.

The documents are from a 1992 court case in which Mr. Roh's daughter, So Young, and her husband were convicted of violating currency laws. Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday.

The husband and wife, each given a one-year suspended sentence, deposited nearly \$200,000 in 11 California banks during Mr. Roh's presidency in 1990. U.S. officials reportedly discovered that the money came from a Swiss bank.

The documents, given to the South Korean Embassy in

Washington, were expected to arrive in Seoul in a diplomatic pouch Friday, Foreign Ministry officials said Wednesday in Seoul.

They said that if the U.S. court records are found "valuable," they will be forwarded to Switzerland. The Swiss government has promised to help with the Korean investigation.

Mr. Roh, in jail on corruption charges, has denied allegations that he hid millions of dollars in Swiss bank accounts.

In October, Mr. Roh said on national TV that he amassed a \$654 million slush fund during his five-year term. He said \$230 million remained in secret domestic bank accounts.

Mr. Roh asserted that business executives had donated the money. Prosecutors allege that he took bribes.

Mr. Roh's immediate predecessor, Chun Doo Hwan, is also in jail, charged with masterminding a 1979 coup. Mr. Chun became president in 1980 and was succeeded by Mr. Roh in 1988.

Mr. Roh's trial is scheduled to begin Monday. The prosecution has until Dec. 22 to indict Mr. Chun, who also faces corruption charges.

## BOSNIA: Drive to Widen Accord

Continued from Page 1

"We are working on this subject, which is very difficult," Mr. de Charette said, "but I think that between the main countries of the former Yugoslavia the recognitions will be obtained today, tomorrow, or in the coming days."

He also said a strong incentive to achieve full recognition and lasting peace in the former Yugoslavia should be the long-term prospect of joining the European Union. Croatia and Slovenia have expressed a strong interest in becoming members of the 15-nation Union as a way of anchoring their nascent countries to a pole of Western stability.

Since the Dayton accord already confirms relations between Bosnia and the Serbia-Montenegro federation, the key dimension of the mutual-recognition pact would be to lower tensions in eastern Slavonia, the last pocket of Croatia still held by Serbia.

Although the area is scheduled to return to Croatian control after a transition phase of up to two years, the truce is fragile. United Nations officials say the border area could easily erupt into a renewed battleground between Serbian and Croatian forces.

The UN secretary-general, Boutros Boutros Ghali, has called for an international peacekeeping force of 9,300 soldiers to be sent to the area to replace small Belgian and Rus-

sian contingents due to leave next month. But in contrast to the NATO-led force in Bosnia that has enlisted a score of countries, none has volunteered for duty in Croatia.

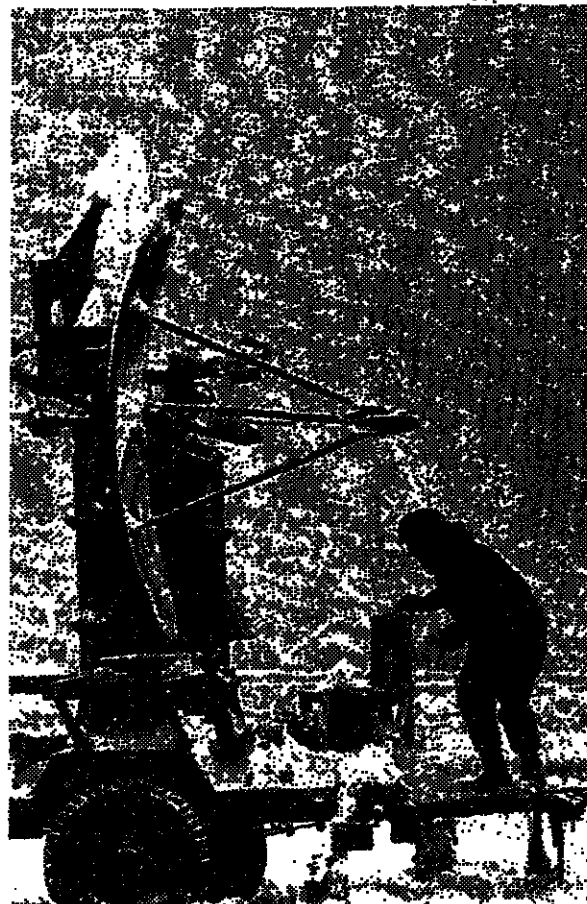
While struggling to nail down the recognition pact, the ministers also grappled with nagging concerns related to the Bosnia peace deal, particularly the troublesome matter of stronger security guarantees for Serbian civilians living in the Sarajevo area.

As expected, Bosnian Serbs rejected the terms of the Dayton accord by a 90 percent majority. They expressed anxiety that they would suffer retribution at the hands of Bosnian Muslims when the Sarajevo suburbs where they live are returned to Bosnian government control. Many Serbs have already made preparations to flee their homes.

France's peacekeeping force will be responsible for the Sarajevo sector, and its government has been eager to respond to Serbian anxieties before trouble breaks out.

Mr. de Charette said officials at the meeting Wednesday agreed to give top priority to "deal with everyone's legitimate concerns."

Carl Bildt, the former Swedish prime minister who will supervise the peace accord, said he would send a mission to Sarajevo in the coming days to see what measures could be taken to reassure the Serbs that their families and property would be protected.



A U.S. radar specialist monitoring the arrival of cargo planes in Tuzla during a storm Wednesday.

## Foreign VIPs Above It All

International Herald Tribune

**PARIS** — Holding the signing ceremony sealing a Bosnia peace accord in Paris requires elaborate logistics to minimize the turmoil disrupting life in the French capital.

The event has been squeezed into a few hours at midday on Thursday so that foreign leaders can enter and leave the city by helicopter, overflying the traffic jams caused by strikes and the absence of public transport.

As a result, President Bill Clinton will spend more time in the air on round-trip flights than he will on the ground in Paris.

Landing on the grassy mall at the Invalides, he and other leaders will spend much of their time shuttling between ceremonies. The signing will take place at the Elysee Palace, the French president's office, followed by a luncheon banquet at the French Foreign Ministry.

About 80 senior officials from Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia, the belligerent factions in the former Yugoslavia, are expected to attend.

In addition to President Jacques Chirac, leaders will be present from the other four governments involved in the five-nation mediation group: Britain, Germany, Russia and the United States.

Officials from Islamic countries, which have backed the Muslim-led government in Bosnia, including Iran, also will attend.

## YANKS: Senate Rejects Bid to Cut Financing for the Troops in Bosnia

Continued from Page 1

is not the way to go." Recalling fierce debates during the Vietnam War about cutting off funds, Mr. Dole said the passage of the bill would have left American soldiers exposed to greater dangers.

"It is wrong," he said, "because it makes our young men and women bear the brunt of a decision that was made not by them but by the president, who is the commander in chief."

Mr. Clinton has said that he would like a congressional endorsement in his pocket when he reaches Paris, but it was unclear whether he would have that.

The administration has invested its hopes in congressional passage of a pro-

posal that Mr. Dole has drafted with Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, which offers qualified support for the mission.

Chances for that measure's passage were thought to have been increased after President Clinton sent the two senators a letter Tuesday seeking to assure them that the United States would lead efforts to arm and train the Bosnian Muslim military.

It said the United States would take a leading role "in coordinating an international effort to ensure that the Bosnian Federation receives the assistance necessary to achieve an adequate military balance" by the time the peace force leaves the region.

Training programs and "nonlethal" assistance could begin immediately, the pres-

ident wrote. Small-arms shipments to Bosnia could begin after three months.

The administration had been reluctant to provide such assurances for fear that the rearmament effort would make it appear that the United States was taking sides.

The proposal appeared likely to be approved by the Senate, but Republican leaders said the House would not even consider the Dole-McCain resolution.

After a meeting of House Republicans on Wednesday morning, Representative John Boehner of Ohio, who heads the party caucus, said the House would debate three proposals: cutting off funds, opposing deployment but supporting the troops, and a Democratic proposal backing the president, but not the Dole-McCain measure.

## SANCTIONS: U.S. Aims at Foreign Firms That Trade With Iran

Continued from Page 1

number of untapped oil and gas fields, after Conoco, a DuPont company, reached a preliminary deal that infuriated Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher and other Clinton administration officials. Mr. Christopher argued that the United States should take the lead in depriving Iran of the financial resources it needed to develop nuclear weapons or to sponsor terrorist activities.

But so far, the administration has not been able to persuade any major ally that does busi-

ness with Iran to go along. Japanese companies, among Iran's biggest customers, have ignored the embargo, with officials in Tokyo saying that economic engagement with Iran is the only way to bring pressure on its government. And Total SA, one of France's big oil refiners, took over the deal that Conoco was forced to give up.

"This bill will aim directly at Iran's life, its oil industry," Mr. D'Amato said before the committee voted Tuesday.

Since the spring, he has pressed legislation to get the United States to act against for-

eign companies that help Iran develop its energy resources, proposing that Washington bar all imports from such companies and prevent their executives from entering the United States.

That brought a sharp response from the European Union, which argued that the United States had "no basis in international law to claim the right to impose sanctions on any foreign person or foreign-owned company who supplies Iran with oil development equipment."

Partly because of the European objection, the sanctions the president can issue have been greatly watered down.

But the agreement reached between the White House and Senator D'Amato's committee would also bar American financial institutions from lending more than \$10 million a year to anyone or any company violating the sanctions.

And it would bar the Federal Reserve from allowing any financial institution to become a primary dealer in bonds of U.S. origin if these aided energy projects in Iran. That would probably scare off Japanese and European banks.

## DISSIDENT: U.S. Condemns Beijing's Stiff Prison Sentence on Wei

Continued from Page 1

Beijing remarked: "Is 14 years what he deserves? Deep down in my heart... I don't believe it."

The verdict comes at a time when China's Communist Party leadership has reached a peak of hypersensitivity and defensiveness in foreign and domestic affairs, in part related to a struggle for preeminence among potential successors to Deng Xiaoping. China's 91-year-old paramount leader.

Over the last 12 months, Beijing has taken increasingly belligerent or intransigent positions on a range of issues from human rights and trade negotiations to religious freedom in Tibet and political developments in Hong Kong and Taiwan.

And in the case of Taiwan, China has threatened more explicitly to go to war to recover its estranged province than at any time in decades.

The judgment against Mr. Wei sends a powerful warning to a nation in the midst of an economic revolution, that any public talk of political revolution, democratic reforms and democracy can be considered seditious.

To many in China, these constraints are not as burdensome as they seem to many foreigners. Free speech, even criticism of senior leaders, is tolerated as long as it is private. Millions of Chinese crave stability and are not interested in the politics of

confrontation that marked the democracy movements of the 1980s.

Outside of intellectual circles, Mr. Wei may be less a symbol and more a curiosity, but the Communist leadership fears that his attack on Communist rule and passion for democracy could take hold among the millions of disaffected Chinese who are not participating equally in the fruits of China's economic boom.

Thus, Mr. Wei is the largest and most obvious target for this new government crackdown.

His mordant style first drew public attention and outraged some party leaders when he scrawled it on a poster and hung it on a stretch of wall in western Beijing that came to be known as Democracy Wall. Mr. Deng was among the first to feel his barb in 1979, and Mr. Deng is believed to have ordered Mr. Wei jailed and Democracy Wall torn down.

After serving 14½ years of an initial 15-year sentence, Mr. Wei emerged in September 1993 with the same fearlessness to take on Mr. Deng again.

"The present leaders were the most outspoken group of men, shouting their support of human rights and democracy before they ascended to power," he wrote in The New York Times in November 1993, "but their subsequent dictatorship made clear that they have no intention of making good on the promises they once made to the masses."

With the dispatch of Mr. Wei back to a prison cell, where he has spent all but six months of the last 16 years, China's security services have now jailed or placed under close control all of the prominent pro-democracy leaders who remain from the Democracy Wall or Tiananmen periods.

From the pro-democracy demonstrations at Tiananmen Square in 1989, such student leaders as Wang Dan, whom the Bush administration invested great effort to free, has been held without charge since May. So has the writer Liu Xiaobo.

Wednesday in Beijing, many democracy campaigners awoke on the day of Mr. Wei's trial to find themselves under house arrest.

At a courthouse swept by the first snow of winter here, Mr. Wei made an appearance at the Beijing No. 1 Intermediate People's Court and spoke on his own behalf during the six-hour trial.

Although Mr. Wei was represented by a respected private attorney, Zhang Sizhi, and was allowed to present his defense, the verdict was preordained by the Communist Party leadership, Chinese and Western experts say.

Under the ruling, Mr. Wei, 45, would not be able to publish another essay about democracy in China; criticize the Communist regime; or speak to a foreign reporter until the year 2012, assuming that he survives another long prison term.

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## INTERNATIONAL

## U.S. Strokes Paris for Its Help on Bosnia

By Joseph Fitchett  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The treaty to be signed in Paris on Thursday codifies peace for Bosnians, but in U.S. eyes it offers much more: an opportunity to transform co-operation with France and Russia on security in Europe.

This peace dividend, which hopefully will flow from military cooperation in the peacekeeping operation, explains why the Clinton administration has gone out of its way in recent weeks to help President Jacques Chirac bolster his prestige as he takes France closer to NATO via the peace deal in Bosnia.

Cementing French involvement meant respecting Mr. Chirac's determination to let France share the spotlight by having the treaty-signing take place in Paris, despite the current social turmoil.

The stroking effort, U.S. officials said Wednesday, included powerful but uncredited help by Washington in obtaining the release of two French airmen by the Bosnian Serbs in time for the ceremony. That removed any remaining obstacles to the signing in Paris, which is

## NEWS ANALYSIS

important to Mr. Chirac as a symbol that France has not taken a back seat to the United States after years of extensive French military efforts in Bosnia.

About 80 officials from Serbia, Croatia and Bosnia will attend the ceremony. In addition to Mr. Chirac, leaders will be present from the other four governments involved in the five-nation mediation group: Britain, Germany, Russia and the United States.

Officials from Islamic countries that have backed the Muslim-led govern-

ment in Bosnia, including Iran, will also attend.

Washington's attempt to forge a wider reconciliation from the Bosnian settlement is aimed primarily at a triangle of countries: the United States and key countries at opposite ends of Europe: France, the often troublesome NATO ally, and Russia, still suspicious of the alliance's future role.

"If the operation in Bosnia goes well, it could have a big impact on attitudes in the Russian military, in the French political class and in Congress," an aide to President Clinton said.

Other U.S. officials interpreted the hopes more broadly. They said that the end of a war that exposed hollow European rhetoric, and opened a rift with Washington, could help NATO adjust to the post-Cold War era.

The work on the ground requires close political coordination, so the contacts

should help reassure both France and Russia that NATO can be accepted as the long-term matrix of European security.

That mix fits the Clinton administration's agenda, showing Congress that NATO can do an effective job in Bosnia, and foreshadowing a larger European effort inside the alliance. To get that extra European dimension, NATO has to look to French military muscle and political determination.

Paris has already responded to the U.S. overtures by agreeing to step up its role in NATO and tone down its old rhetoric calling for a stronger defense role inside the European Union — a tack that has always aroused fears in Washington that NATO would be shouldered aside.

Instead, France now says it wants to strengthen the European pillar inside NATO, a vision that French officials said fits with desires in Washington for a less expensive U.S. role in European security.

## NATO Wrangles Over Policy on War Criminals

BRUSSELS — Last-minute wrangling over how NATO forces in Bosnia will deal with any indicted war criminals who fall into their hands is hindering the final details of the peace plan, alliance diplomats said Wednesday.

The NATO ambassadors were to have made a decision Wednesday on war criminals, an alliance diplomat said after the policy-making North Atlantic Council met, "but one country broke silence, so it had to be sent back for more work."

The problems are not confined to Brussels. The question is also holding up work in New York on the United Nations Security Council resolution that is needed to give the 60,000-strong peace force the mandate to move into Bosnia.

A formal vote on the resolution in New York is scheduled for Thursday, but North Atlantic Treaty Organization diplomats said they had been warned it could be delayed until the weekend.

At issue are two key questions: concise wording giving troops of the Implementation Force the legal right to arrest any war criminals who have been indicted by the Hague War Crimes Tribunal, and clear instructions on what then to do with them.

Most nations want both those issues to be settled in the new Security Council resolution, but NATO diplomats said some were holding out for more vague terms of reference.

The force "will not be a sheriff's posse," a diplomat said, "but if these people fall into our hands they will be detained and then handed over as quickly as possible to the designated authorities."

"But," he added, "we need to know who these authorities are."

Nevertheless, NATO is working on the assumption that its problems will be ironed out by Friday, when the North Atlantic Council is to give approval to the Supreme Allied Commander Europe, General George Joulwan, to start sending combat troops into Bosnia.

Without the UN resolution in hand, however, NATO will not

be able to give a provisional final approval. Such approval "may not be until Saturday or Sunday," an alliance source said. "But it will happen."

Once General Joulwan gets the "go" signal, he will ask the 32 NATO and non-NATO nations contributing troops to put soldiers under his command.

Some advance logistics units

are already in place, but General Joulwan's aim is to have enough combat troops in theater within 96 hours of so-called "G-Day" to request formally the transfer of power from the UN to NATO commanders. Most of the remainder should be in place within a month. The troops will be equipped with heavy armor and

weapons and rules of engagement that allow them to shoot first if necessary.

Troop contributions range from 20,000 from the United States, to 13,000 from Britain and 10,000 from France to 2,000 from Russia and just 22 from Luxembourg. Countries such as Poland, Slovakia, the Czech Republic, Hungary, the

Baltic states, Malaysia, Pakistan, Egypt and Ukraine will send about 10,000 troops in total.

Their one-year mission will be to enforce the peace deal that is due to be signed in Paris on Thursday and create the conditions for a return to civilian normality after nearly four years of interethnic warfare.

## Peace Pact Hinged on Release of Pilots

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — France narrowly avoided a diplomatic crisis that would have ensued if two missing pilots had not been released by Bosnian Serbs on the eve of a peace-agreement signing ceremony in Paris, officials said Wednesday.

The officials said President Jacques Chirac had vowed not to sign the peace accords Thursday if the two pilots were not freed. They were released Tuesday.

"When we got to the eve of the peace conference, President Chirac said there was no possibility of France's associating itself with the signing of an accord while two of its soldiers were held prisoner," Defense Minister Charles Millon said on French radio.

Captain Frédéric Chiffot and Lieutenant José Souvignat arrived in Paris Tuesday night. They were handed over to French military authorities in Zvornik,

Bosnia-Herzegovina, 104 days after being shot down over the Bosnian Serb stronghold of Pale.

Foreign Minister Hervé de Charette said, "We made no concessions whatsoever."

Officials close to the government said that the Serbs had asked for payments to compensate for the summer NATO bombing and support for the Serbs of Sarajevo, who are to come under the administration of the Muslim-led Bosnian government after the signing of the peace treaty.

They had also demanded French help in securing immunity for Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serbs' leader, and their military commander General Ratko Mladic, who have been indicted by the International Tribunal in The Hague.

A formal request that their indictment be "frozen" was made by the Russian

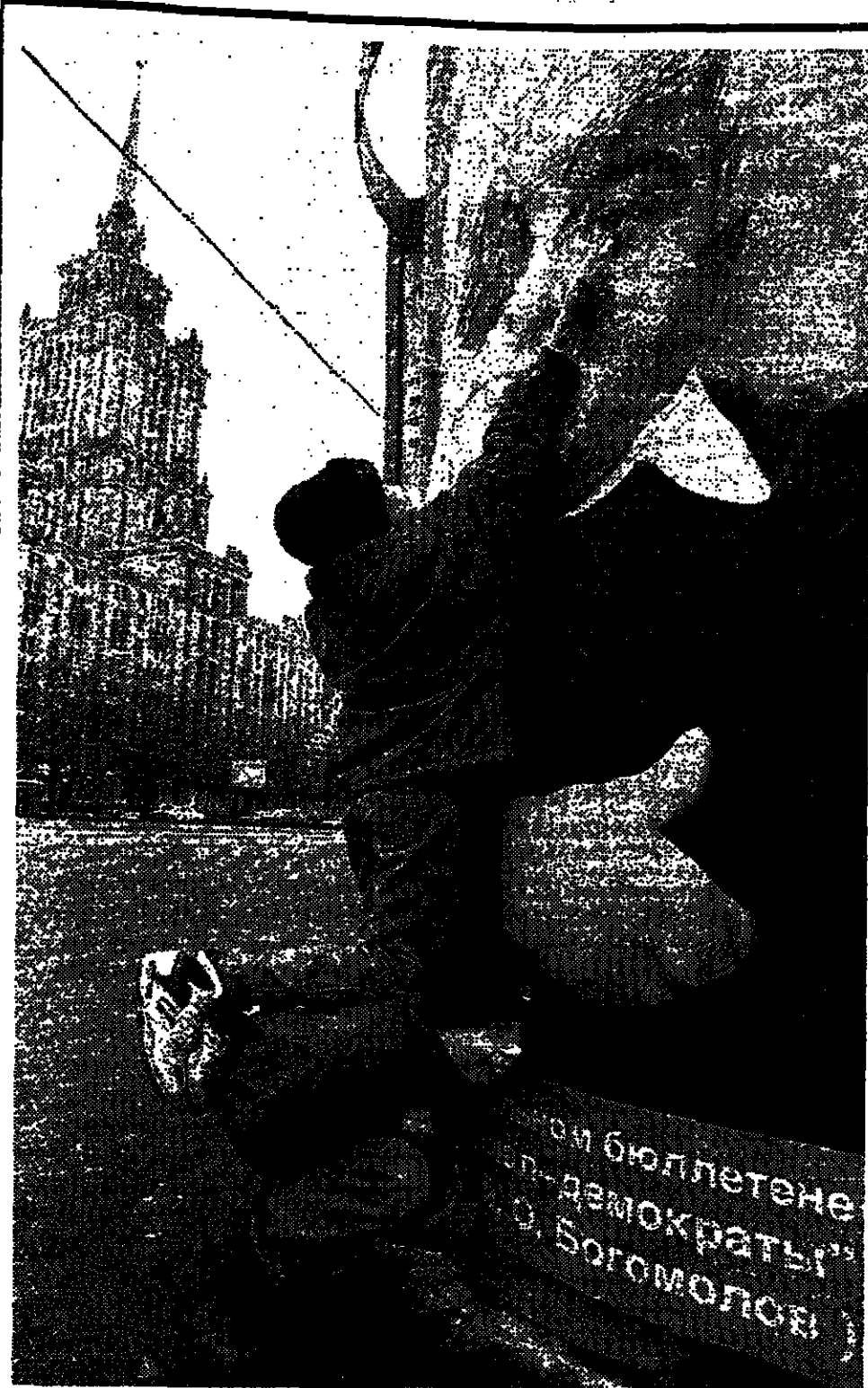
ambassador to the Netherlands on Monday. The request was rejected by the Tribunal's chief prosecutor, Richard J. Goldstone.

In recent days, General Mladic apparently came under intense pressure to release the pilots from the Serbian president, Slobodan Milosevic, and ultimately from the Serb-dominated Yugoslav Army, which pays the general's salary.

The French government and the Clinton administration had made Mr. Milosevic's ability to secure the pilots' release a critical test of his control over the Bosnian Serbs.

In recent months, the Serbian president has shown that he can, indeed, coerce them, negotiating a peace treaty on their behalf in which he gave away Sarajevo. But there were still some doubts over whether his authority was complete.

(AFP, NYT)



Moscow youngsters "touching up" an election campaign poster Wednesday.

## Opposition Puts On Pressure As Russia Prepares to Vote In Chechnya, Moscow Enlists Troops

By David Hoffman  
Washington Post Service

MOSCOW — Russia's parliamentary campaign went into the home stretch Wednesday with Prime Minister Viktor S. Chernomyrdin declaring the economy is moving ahead, the opposition insisting the country is falling apart, and reformers bickering among themselves in the face of an expected Communist Party comeback.

Meanwhile, the government appeared increasingly desperate to show that it could bring off an election in the breakaway republic of Chechnya, where it has waged an unsuccessful war against a separatist rebellion for more than a year. The rebel Chechen leader, Dzhokhar Dudayev, has called on Chechens to boycott the elections called by the Moscow-backed Chechen regime.

Russian officials were quoted by Interfax on Wednesday as saying several thousand soldiers in two "permanent brigades" were being permitted to vote for local offices in Chechnya. The balloting in Chechnya began Wednesday.

The soldiers, shown on Russia's independent television network distributing ballots, will help legitimize an election in which many residents have refused to take part. The television reports also said the soldiers were being given candy and extra sausage as the balloting began. Deputy Unit Commander A. Nechipuzenko said, "Thousands of votes from our unit won't predetermine the results of voting in the Chechen Republic."

Mr. Dudayev, in an interview with reporters from a mountain hideout in southern Chechnya, which is beyond Russian control, declared the war was just beginning. "We have nothing to lose," he said. "In such a stupid war, there can be no losers or winners." He added, "The war is entering a new phase. The war is just beginning."

In Moscow, the pre-election jockeying intensified. Mr. Chernomyrdin, head of the centrist "party of power," Our Home is Russia, called a rare news conference to deliver a long, glowing assessment of the economy, which he

said has obtained "forward movement." Mr. Chernomyrdin insisted the government would not change course, no matter who was elected to the Parliament.

But opposition leaders continued to turn up the heat on Mr. Chernomyrdin in hopes of capitalizing on popular discontent in balloting for the 450-member lower house of Parliament, or State Duma.

"Instead of the Russian state becoming stronger, it is falling apart," said the party of former General Alexander Lebed, a popular nationalist figure who is expected to run for president next year. Appearing before reporters in his military uniform, General Lebed said the prime minister's party was "a Kremlin party of bureaucrats which has used its position and national wealth for its own interests."

Fearful of what polls suggest will be a Communist Party surge, reformers and liberals bickered among themselves. Boris Fyodorov, leader of one small party, urged others to pull out, as did Yelena Bonner, widow of the dissident nuclear physicist and Nobel Peace laureate Andrei D. Sakharov. Miss Bonner said the only chance for the liberal democrats was if they consolidated behind the parties led by Gregori Yavlinsky, an economist, and former Prime Minister Yegor Gaidar.

A party must receive at least 5 percent of the vote to enter the Parliament, but polls suggest that many of the small democratic factions may fail to cross the threshold. The smaller democratic parties refused to heed Miss Bonner's call, however.

Mr. Chernomyrdin sharply criticized the U.S. ambassador, Thomas R. Pickering, on Wednesday because the diplomat said recently that Russia should return to Japan the Kuril Islands, which it seized at the end of World War II. According to the State Department, Mr. Pickering was repeating long-standing U.S. policy.

Mr. Chernomyrdin said, "This is not a business for ambassadors." Russia and Japan "will sort things out," he said, adding: "As to the ambassador's escapade, it exceeds all limits. It gives rise to nothing but surprise."

## Britain Moves To Clamp Down On Lethal Knives

Reuters

LONDON — The British government said Wednesday that it planned to increase the penalty for carrying dangerous knives after the headmaster of a London school was stabbed and killed by a gang of youths.

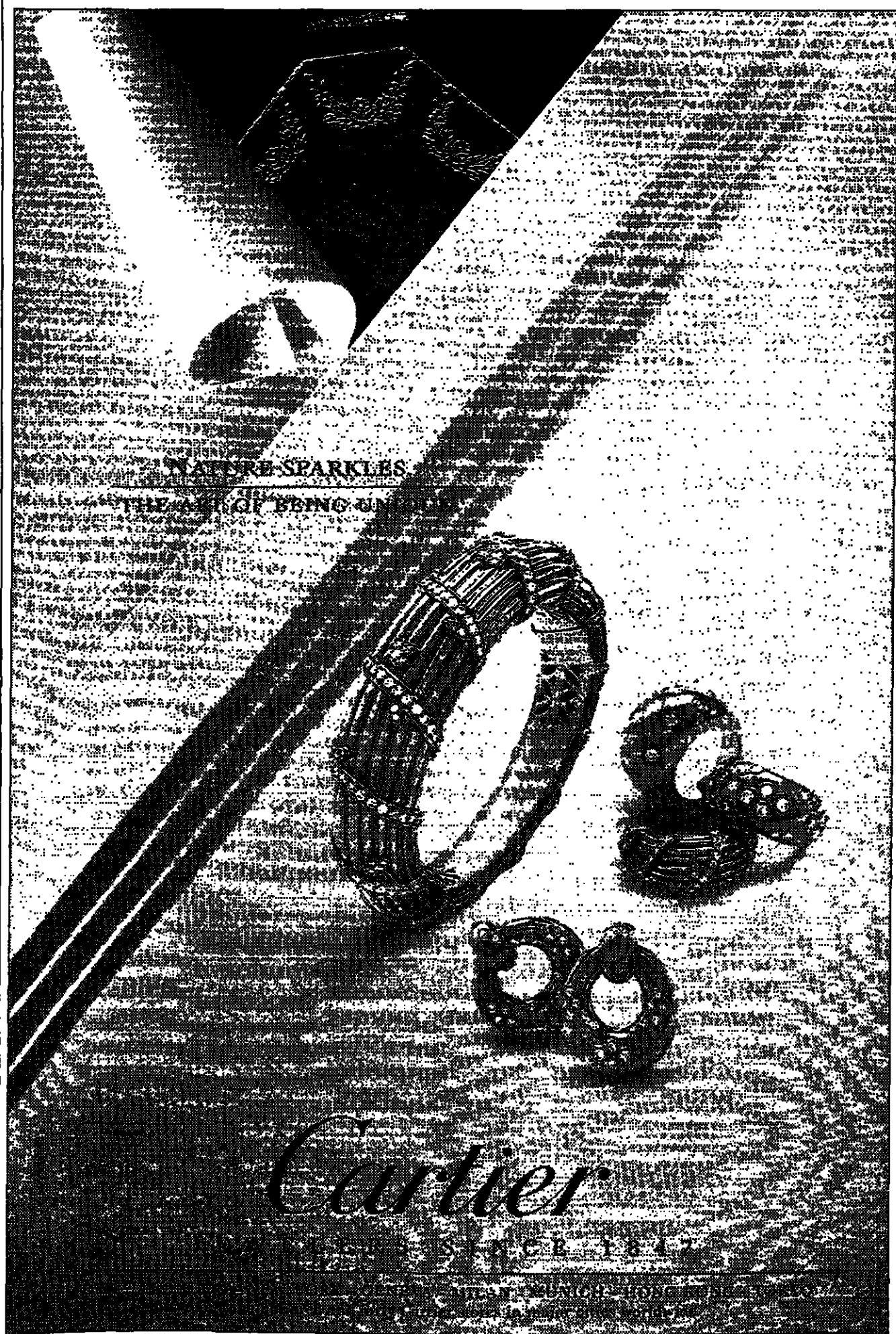
Home Secretary Michael Howard said in an interview on BBC radio that the plan would give the police the power to arrest people who were found carrying knives in public without good reason.

The maximum penalty for carrying a knife — except a penknife — would be increased to a six-month prison sentence, from a £1,000 (\$1,530) fine. The legislation would add to an existing law that imposes a maximum two-year sentence on anyone caught carrying a weapon in public without permission.

Officials of the government and the opposition Labor Party said they would back the plan, which is contained in a bill being put forward by a Conservative member of Parliament.

The headmaster, Philip Lawrence, was stabbed to death last week as he tried to help a student who was being attacked by a gang outside his school's gates.

Mr. Howard said Mr. Lawrence's murder, which shocked Britons, might be a catalyst in the fight against rising crime, but he acknowledged: "There is no way in which you can pass laws which guarantee that dreadful crimes will not occur."



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# Herald Tribune

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## Monetary Union Can Wait

The modern French welfare state was established 50 years ago by Charles de Gaulle and is understandably cherished by French citizens of all political persuasions. They enjoy an enviable array of social benefits far exceeding those available to the average American, including national health insurance, generous unemployment benefits, family allowances, early retirement and five weeks or more of annual vacation. Prime Minister Alain Juppé underestimated the power of that social contract when he announced some modest reforms in the financing of France's welfare benefits and the privatization of public transportation services. He has been forced by huge strikes and demonstrations into an abrupt retreat, dropping the privatization plan and offering to renegotiate the changes in welfare charges and benefits.

Union leaders, heady with the success of their campaign, are pushing for total surrender, including Mr. Juppé's resignation. Yet while the strikes continue, a kind of bargaining in public has already begun. As this process unfolds, the government needs to accept that its target date for joining a European monetary union before the end of this decade—the artificial deadline that is driving its austerity plan—can and should be reconsidered. Union leaders, meanwhile, must remember that without addressing the deficits in welfare benefit funding, France's unemployment rate is likely to remain at double-digit levels. France can choose to keep tax and benefit levels where they are, but only at a cost to the youngest and least employable workers and to the overall dynamism of the French economy.

Virtually every Western country now faces similar welfare financing crunches brought about by aging populations, the pressures of global competition and voters' universal distaste for taxes. But peculiarly French factors are mainly responsible for the dramatic form of this month's struggle in the streets of Paris and other cities.

Among these are a highly centralized government, which can lead to show-downs on a huge national scale, and an elitist culture among top politicians and administrators, which can produce self-destructive arrogance. France also has a national tradition of near indifference to economic competition that has led people to believe that a comfortable and protected way of life can be maintained without regard to global pressures and trends.

France's other great distinguishing characteristic is its inclination to take major political questions into the streets, from the revolutionary days of 1789 to the student-worker revolt of 1968. The strikes of 1995 have not reached that level yet. But with everyone involved acutely aware of such precedents, Mr. Juppé's decision to retreat seems a prudent one.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES

## Peres Pushes Ahead

His Israeli killer intended the assassination of Yitzhak Rabin to derail the prime minister's peace strategy. But his successor, Shimon Peres, is pushing ahead with a strategy that is drawing on the assassin's deed to underline the national determination for peace. The already agreed schedule for ending the Israeli occupation of Palestinian towns in the West Bank is being honored—an irreversible and so far peaceful withdrawal. Prime Minister Peres was just in Washington affirming his decision to kick-start stalled negotiations with Syria.

The instant question in Israel has been whether the Rabin murder and the resulting bitter internal debate—part of which is mirrored in the United States—would undercut public support for a serious Labor peace effort. It will take the elections of next October to render an authoritative answer. But meanwhile there are signs that the Peres government may retain a good measure of the extra backing it picked up in the wake of the Nov. 4 assassination. No stranger to the political vocation, the new prime minister is looking to shake his undesired reputation as a softy and a dreamer. He is reaching out to some of the religious parties, to an accessible slice of the Likud opposition's following and especially to young people,

whose street presence has been a notable feature of the post-Rabin scene.

Mr. Peres sees his key initial opportunity as bridging the gap with Syria. He promised the U.S. Congress on Tuesday that Israel was ready to make "demanding decisions" if Syrian leader Hafez Assad also was. Jerusalem wants its version of full peace realized before Israeli withdrawal from Golan is either completed or perhaps even decided upon. Damascus wants full territorial return and holds back on meeting Israel's ambitious terms of full peace.

This is a classical negotiating bind. It invites a classical mediator's assistance in arranging timing, phases and guarantees. President Bill Clinton has sent his secretary of state off to Damascus to keep the momentum alive.

Mr. Clinton has followed his predecessors in taking every opportunity to identify himself with the quest for peace in the Middle East. No other single foreign policy issue offers as much diplomatic and political advantage. Hence his pardonable exaggeration in suggesting that the Rabin killing creates a "fundamental new reality." It underlines a fundamental old reality: the high, continuing obstacles to peace.

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## Hate in the Barracks

The U.S. Army is wont to say when troops commit a crime or are charged with one that there is a limit to what it can do or should be expected to do to prevent such things, that its ranks contain and reflect all the problems that exist in the society at large, that it is no more than a microcosm. That is true, but only up to a point. A special and higher standard of conduct is required of the military in a democracy—a level of discipline and detachment not required of the population as a whole. That discipline within units that have access to arms and are taught how to use them is one of the things the chain of command must be held most accountable for enforcing. A particularly heinous and frightening event last week in North Carolina raises the question: To what extent does such accountability exist?

The sickening details are familiar. A black couple was killed during an apparently random, race-related altercation in Fayetteville. Three soldiers stationed at Fort Bragg have been arrested and charged in the crime. As police and army officials have tried to piece together information on the accused, a disturbing picture of two of them has emerged. The third, who was driving the car and not present when the victims were shot, is cooperating with the police and does not appear to have the same racist history.

Drinking was involved, but alcohol isn't the point of this case. Both soldiers, James Burmeister and Malcolm Wright, seem to have harbored open racial hatred and to have been moving toward a violent expression of it for some time. Both were known brawlers, banned from some of the bars in Fayetteville. Both were vocal advocates of white supremacy, and Private Burmeister in particular was said by

a member of his unit to be "quite volatile about his racism and not shy to use the N-word." A search of his off-base living quarters uncovered weapons, white supremacist literature and a Nazi flag, which the soldier had once hung over his bed in the barracks.

Surely the army's responsibility in a case such as this goes beyond cooperating with civilian authorities after a double murder has been committed. Soldiers are citizens, and they have First Amendment rights to hold and express political and other views that may make others feel uncomfortable. But the army has no obligation to keep in service people whose virulent views are a threat to the very values that it is the army's own mission to protect. Its obligation to both the broader society and itself is to rid itself of such people—those whose twisted views make good order and military discipline impossible, destroy the morale of the unit and bring dishonor on the army itself.

This is the second time in recent months that there has been a mixing of the military with right-wing political views and civilian violence. The first was in connection with the federal office building bombing in Oklahoma City. It's bad stuff. Army Secretary Togo West announced on Tuesday that there will be an investigation of the extent to which members of the service are involved in white supremacist and other hate groups. Active participation in such groups is barred by regulation, although mere membership is not. He said troops know through their training that there is "no room for racial intolerance of any kind" in the service. What happened, then, when the Nazi flag went on display in those barracks at Fort Bragg?

—THE WASHINGTON POST

## A Unified Europe Doesn't Need a Single Currency

By William Pfaff

PARIS — The conventional wisdom says that France's strikes are a doomed rebellion against the iron imperatives of the international marketplace, and a dangerous revolt against "Europe" as well as against the single currency and the budget constraints necessary to bring the French economy into that single currency.

The French prime minister, Alain Juppé, has said that if the strikers prevail, "we will have moved over to the path of decline, slow but certain." Comment elsewhere in Europe is even more apocalyptic. "The eyes of all Europeans are fixed on Paris," the German daily Die Welt writes. "War and peace in the next millennium is at stake... There can be no monetary union without France, nor any larger political union, since the first is indispensable to the second."

Why is this so? The only possible answer is that Germans and French, and other West Europeans, have said in the Maastricht treaty that this is so. No more political integration without monetary union. It is a self-fulfilling mandate.

Monetary union has arbitrarily, and most unwisely, been declared essential to further European unification, and this continues to be asserted even though mon-

etary union's impracticability and improbability are by now widely recognized. Not even Germany wants monetary union.

The German public is hostile to submerging the Deutsche mark into a common currency. Seventy percent of the public currently is hostile to monetary union. The more reasonable and useful alternative, a common European currency to function in addition to existing currencies—a strengthened version of the existing Ecu—has been ruled out.

The program of the French government for achieving membership in a single European currency is largely responsible for the current unrest in the country, even though a number of specifically French issues dominate the debate. The strikers are defending certain unrealistic and unfair privileges of state employees. They are resisting reforms in the national health system which serious people in France know are necessary.

The strikers, however, are said to be rejecting "Europe." This is true only in that their demands imply rejection of the monetarist constraints necessary to align the franc with the mark in a single currency. In this their position is justified.

The argument against imposing further recessionary pressures on an already depressed French economy is valid.

Why should an economy with virtually zero inflation, but high unemployment, inflict upon itself still higher obstacles to investment, expansion and job creation? Such a policy makes sense solely in terms of meeting arbitrary criteria that have been set for membership in a common currency, in which few now really believe.

France's political leadership bears the principal responsibility for these strikes. Because former Prime Minister Edouard Balladur had always handled social questions with great circumspection, and repeatedly warned the public of economic difficulties, Jacques Chirac filled his presidential campaign last spring with demagogic promises of painless prosperity. The public now has reacted to the hypocrisy of those promises.

Since the strikes began, Mr. Juppé has acted with peculiar ineptness and arrogance, so the strikes now seem likely to continue. Last weekend he began to back down from what he had said were unnegotiable positions. Monday's continued talks with the unions brought further government concessions, but these probably came too late, and introduced a potentially disastrous widening of the debate.

The unions have been asking for a "social summit"—across-the-board negotiations—and seem likely now to get it. They will introduce new claims on wages and working hours which can only complicate and prolong talks, and probably prolong the strikes themselves.

President Chirac has let Mr. Juppé face the crisis and take the abuse. One of the characteristics of the Fifth Republic is this fire wall between a dispensable prime minister and a president who has been elected for seven years. It is difficult to believe that Mr. Juppé will not be dropped.

The man most often spoken of as his successor is the president of the National Assembly, Philippe Séguin, who is a notable critic both of the conventional economic wisdom and of the current conception of Europe's further unification.

The French public, meanwhile, despite the inconvenience of the strikes and the damage to their businesses, continues to express considerable sympathy for the strikers, out of a sense that whatever their specific demands, the strikers are resisting the juggernaut of American-style globalization and defending Europe's legitimate model of social capitalism. This deserves comment in a subsequent column.

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## Too Bad, Monetarists, Maastricht Criteria Are Out of Season

By Guido Brunner

MADRID — Politicians and civil servants have done their homework. Everything is set for a common European currency. To reach this aim is a must. Otherwise the old Continent will suffer sudden but foreseeable conflicts of the kind it has endured before.

In times of unexpected technological changes and social trepidation, we either succeed in organizing new forms of transnational power sharing or we become victims of uncontrolled national collisions. The traditional balance of power, the play of shifting alliances, is dead and buried in two world wars.

The problem facing politicians nowadays is: How do we tell the voters that in Europe national sovereignty is hollow? In Maastricht they opted for a piecemeal approach. Since they cannot overcome ingrained creeds and habits on a broad range, they choose one specific subject to try their luck. To give impetus to a common European defense or foreign policy proved almost impossible. So it is the turn of mon-

ey. As a starting point, this is not a bad choice. Good money stands for solidity, convergence toward opportunity of wealth, lessening of tensions, a better life.

The ways and means are well chosen, too. Take one step at a time, decide first about the central core of participants, set up the conditions they must meet, make them forgo their national powers and provide help to the weaker ones who cannot join from the outset. Set up a system of no return, a stability pact that makes it impossible to backtrack. At the end, and only then, change national currencies into a common one, administered dutifully by an independent European authority. It would be a momentous success for both the European Union and the creed of monetarism.

But Maastricht can work only if three conditions are met. The targets set for this European compact must be attainable within the time limits of an agreed calendar. A series of accompanying fiscal measures have to be

taken. And the trend of the business cycle must be positive and support the whole scheme.

None of those three conditions is likely to occur.

By 1997, regardless of their efforts, practically no country in Europe will meet all the Maastricht criteria for budgetary deficits and national indebtedness. Not even France, torn by open and latent social conflicts, or Germany, burdened by an overvalued national currency, expanding social programs and new headaches arising from its unification problem. The only target likely to be met is a low inflation rate, and this for the wrong reason—national consumption will be stagnant.

As regards the supporting fiscal measures, has any political mastermind dared to tell the public that without a wide fiscal amnesty, in due time, the Maastricht scenario cannot succeed? Money is a matter of confidence. Already tens of billions of marks are moving out of Germany be-

cause their owners feel overtaxed. Add to this the uncertainty inspired by a future common European currency and the movement will become a stampede.

Or consider countries like Italy and Spain where the submerged economy accounts for something like a quarter of the gross domestic product. Who among the tens of thousands of entrepreneurs producing and exporting in this sector will in 2002 try to exchange his "black" money at the bank if he finds a tax collector sitting beside the bank clerk? None of the governments concerned would commit the folly of destroying such a large segment of the national economy for the sake of European convergence.

These two are technical problems, and thus manageable, either by reducing the targets, by slowing down the process or by collateral measures. Unfortunately, there is one more obstacle. We cannot overcome it, as little as we can control the weather.

Europe is falling into a recession, perhaps the United

States and Asia, too. In Germany, in the last two months, one-third of the expected growth of 3 percent for 1995 has been eroded. Unemployment was already high all over Europe. Add weakness of the business cycle, and unemployment will soar.

Meanwhile, the number of the elderly keeps rising.

There will be a big outcry among monetarists, but if there is a recession in 1996 and 1997 there will be no common currency in Europe in 2002. Whatever they now declare in Madrid, all the governments of the European Union will have to resort to some added public spending incompatible with the Maastricht criteria. Keynes, the outcast wizard, will smile in his grave.

"Chillier days are coming," wrote the late German poetess Ingeborg Bachmann. Yes, and Maastricht is for summer.

The writer, a former European commissioner and German ambassador to Spain, contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

## A Revenge Outcome Sunday Would Frighten Yeltsin's Kremlin

By Jim Hoagland

WASHINGTON — In revolutions, treason is often a matter of dates. Standing pat on the burning deck of a sinking regime instead of jumping to a rising platform of power condemned many a Frenchman, observed Talleyrand.

In Russia today, treason could soon be a matter of election results. Boris Yeltsin and his immediate entourage could find themselves impeached in jail or worse if Russia's voters decide to punish them for the pain of the ongoing revolution by voting for their most extreme opponents.

Russia's 104 million registered voters go to the polls on Sunday to elect a 450-member Duma amid widespread predictions of disaster for Mr. Yeltsin's forces.

Washington and other Western capitals will need the returns carefully to see if they can still stand cheek by jowl with Mr. Yeltsin, or if they should switch policies.

But for Yeltsin & Co., the human drama of physical survival, not policy or ideology, is paramount in the coming election. Out of the returns the Russian president will decide whether to run again—or perhaps whether he should risk letting next June's presidential election be held at all.

I was surprised to find general agreement on two points in a small group of experts on Moscow politics assembled in Washington the

other day. Point one: Mr. Yeltsin is likely to run in June despite his most recent serious heart attack. Two: If he does not run, it will probably be because he will cancel that election and try to hold on to power as long as he can.

Mr. Yeltsin and his spokesmen have denied that his health problems are serious, but one close collaborator thinks otherwise. A senior figure in the Russian cabinet has told a European colleague that Mr. Yeltsin urgently needs bypass surgery and will be unable to campaign for the June ballot.

But the election may be a more direct health hazard for Mr. Yeltsin in another sense. Among

the leaders of the 43 parties competing for Duma seats are several of the politicians Mr. Yeltsin jailed and sought to try for treason after the botched October 1993 coup attempt against him. Alexander Rutskoi and others are nestled by the Duma against Mr. Yeltsin's treason charges have made no secret in this campaign of their desire to do unto him as he wanted to do unto them.

Sunday's vote also serves as a presidential primary. Yeltsin faces can pursue their "revenge agenda" by humiliating him and his prime minister, Viktor Chernomyrdin (whom U.S. officials privately favor as Mr. Yeltsin's successor) and damaging the incumbents' chances for next June.

Among the 10,000 candidates running for the Duma are populist army generals, free enterprise economists, loony nationalists, airbrushed Communists and others who fielded parties to test the waters for eventual presidential candidacies as well as to gain a piece of control of the Parliament.

Polls cited by the experts, assembled by Harvard University's Strengthening Democratic Institutions project, suggest that the Communist Party will be the largest single party in the new Duma, with 20 percent of the seats. That would put them in a position to form a coalition of anti-Yeltsin parties. Mr. Chernomyrdin's Our Home Party is expected to poll only 10 to 15 percent of the vote.

A third surprise of the Harvard

group's assessment: The reborn Communists are not likely to roll back the free market and privatization reforms of the past four years even if the Duma elections push them in a position to do so. "They will try to re-carve the private property and their friends, rather than turn it back to the state," said John Lloyd, a Moscow-based British journalist writing a book on the Yeltsin years.

Now the clans favored by Yeltsin fight like ferrets in a bag for the spoils. The Communists and others who have been out will now fight for their share. That is the essence of the political struggle ahead.

Sergei Grigoriev, who was a spokesman for Mikhail Gorbachev and is now a fellow at Harvard, attributes an even more diabolical strategy to the Communists: "They will not rock the boat at all. They will try to use their strengthened position in the Duma and the legitimacy it brings as a stepping stone to the presidency. Then they will talk about revenge."

The advice of the director of the Harvard project, Graham Allison, is not to panic over Sunday's results. The United States should avoid overreacting to Communist gains and giving Mr. Yeltsin's foes a "lightning rod" for Russian frustrations and complaints.

The White House should have no trouble heading that advice. But the Kremlin may find it difficult to avoid panic attacks on Sunday night.

The Washington Post.

## Waiting for Mexico to Look Good

By Thomas L. Friedman

MEXICO CITY — There is always a moment in the ups and downs of any market when the most sophisticated investors get that gut feeling that a company or a country that has been flat on its back is about to rise up and resume growth again. It is at that moment that the wise investor loads up on that company's stock or that country's bonds and then sits back and waits for the rest of the world to catch up with his perceptions and drive up the value of his investment.

Well, for about six months now wise global investors have been waiting to load up on Mexican stocks and bonds in order to be just ahead of the pack. Unfortunately for Mexico, most of those investors are still waiting. They are watching Mexico closely. They are intrigued by the improvements in its economy since the peso crashed a year ago, but still they are sitting on their wallets.

The main reason can be summed up in one word: confidence. Central bankers have a saying that "confidence is always rented, never owned." Mexico rented a lot of confidence in the early 1990s and lost it all last year, and is now discovering how hard it is to win back.

Mexico's biggest problem is that global investors, desperately needed because Mexico does not have enough domestic savings to finance job growth, have too many other good choices where to put their money.

So even though Mexico is doing all the right things—slashing its deficit, tightly controlling its

money supply and putting up with painful unemployment—global investors, who can choose anywhere from Brazil to Indonesia, want to see more stable growth before they are convinced that Mexico is on an irreversible course to recovery.

Lesson: In today's brutally competitive global market, when a country loses the confidence of investors it doesn't just lose a little; the whole global investment herd goes the other way. Getting it back requires such a high level of economic performance, for a sustained period of time, that the Mexican working classes might not be able to stand the pain.

They certainly feel it. It is a Christmas tradition here to stage street plays called "Pastorelas," and one of the most popular ones has a man playing former President Carlos Salinas, dressed in tights, with horns and a tail.

Sometimes Mr. Salinas is also depicted with the letters "DJ" emblazoned on his chest—for Dow Jones. Mr. Salinas, Dow Jones and the global stock markets, once seen as the salvation of Mexico's middle class, are now rolled into one and depicted as the Devil.

But give Mexico's current president, Ernesto Zedillo, credit. He is rebuilding the economy, and it shows. Inflation this year is down from a monthly rate of 70 percent to 35 percent. Thanks to a cheap peso, exports are up 33 percent over 1994, and Mexico's trade balance, which ended

1994 with an \$18 billion deficit, now has a \$7 billion surplus.

What is gnawing away at the confidence of foreign investors? One factor is certainly the daily revelations about secret bank accounts, murders and mistresses linked to the Salinas family. This unseemly soap opera has outsiders wondering just what else is going on behind the scenes.

Another factor is that companies which don't export and must rely on the weak domestic market are hurting badly. That is why about a million Mexicans have lost their jobs this year, and average wages are down 25 percent. The newspaper La Jornada ran an ad last week from a funeral home offering a sale on funerals. For 2,830 pesos you get a hearse, burial, a wake, all official papers, and the ad says, "the coffin for free—all credit cards accepted."

Finally, Mexican banks have too many bad loans out to companies and families that got caught in the devaluation squeeze. So banks are reluctant to lend new money, companies can't grow, there are fewer jobs, people buy less, companies can't grow, there are fewer jobs, and so on. The government has been carefully shoring up the banks, but it is a slow process.

There are no quick fixes here. President Bill Clinton made a tough, far-sighted decision last year when he committed the United States to a \$20 billion package to rescue Mexico's economy. It still has a good chance to succeed. But it is too soon to be sure.

The New York Times.

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1895: Russian Victory

ST. PETERSBURG — The newspapers consider that the firm granting the entry of the second despatch boats is a victory for Russian diplomacy over British diplomacy. They regard it as the result of Russia's attitude towards the Sultan, which is at once firm and friendly. Russia is fully disposed to support Abdul Hamid in the faithful accomplishment of his promises of reform, instead of thwarting the Turkish Government, as certain Powers do, by causing it continual embarrassment.

### 1920: Wilson Adopts 20

WASHINGTON — President Wilson, answering the appeal of the European Relief Council, today [Dec. 13] sent a cheque for \$200, writing: "Ten dollars contributed to the European Relief Council will save the life of one child. I will adopt twenty of these children as my own temporary

wards, and I can think of no better use to which I could put \$200." President-Elect Harding recently contributed \$2,500 on his birthday to be used for relief work among the children of Europe.

### 1945: Levant Accord

LONDON — Britain and France concluded an agreement to settle their differences in Syria and the Lebanon, British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announced today [Dec. 13]. Anglo-French military experts will meet in Beirut on Dec. 21 to discuss plans for early withdrawal of both British and French troops from the Levant states. The dispute became acute last summer, when France's promise of independence to the countries came up short. By sending 350 troops into Syria on the eve of independence negotiations, France provoked a sharp exchange of views between General Charles de Gaulle and former Prime Minister Winston Churchill.



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## OPINION/LETTERS

## Trying to Separate Right from Faith

WASHINGTON — "Oh, God, in this America where politicians attempt to overrule the prophets, and pundits arrogantly disparage the Gospel, help me to speak straight and strong."

You could think that this prayer was offered at the opening of a Christian Coalition meeting. Or perhaps you'd guess it comes from one of those collections on the virtues that Bill Bennett has been putting together. But, no, it comes from a new book of "prayers and meditations on loving and working for children." The book is called "Guide My Feet," and its author, Marian Wright Edelman, is president of the Children's Defense Fund. She is widely (and correctly) seen as one of those liberals least likely to bend to political fashion.

That particular prayer is one of the more explicitly political in the volume. Many of them could be recited by Christians and Jews of very different political orientations. They are often prayers about personal responsibility, to use a good phrase that is now sadly hackneyed from overuse as a political slogan. A lot of them are the sorts of prayers people say all the time.

There should be nothing in the least surprising that Marian Wright Edelman, a preacher's daughter who reveres the faith of her parents, should write such a book. Yet it does not fit at all with the currently popular understandings of who religious people are and how they apply what they learn from their faith to politics. Because the Christian Coalition has come to dominate so much of the discussion of religion and politics, the standard arguments on the subject are preprogrammed shrieks, high on moralism and low on seriousness.

For critics of the Christian Right, mixing faith and politics inevitably means the violation of church-state separation and the imposition of "narrow" moral norms on everyone else through the force of law. For many of the religious conservatives, being liberal means

By E. J. Dionne Jr.

never saying a prayer, always opposing the interests and values of religious people and upholding the "immoral" norms of a deadly "counterculture."

This way of casting the question leaves out almost all the interesting issues — and, almost certainly, a large majority of those Americans who consider themselves religious. As a historical matter, the simple equation of "religious" and "right" ignores those whose faith drew them to abolitionism, to movements for social reform at the turn of this century and to civil rights. It consigns the African-American church to an irrelevant corner of America's religious life. It seems to presume that Catholics, Jews and mainline Protestants don't exist. It assumes that Christians who are "evangelical" or "fundamentalist" are automatic supporters of every plank of every Republican platform.

The Christian Coalition is doing all it can to promote the view that this era's particular definition of conservative politics is a kind of infallible expression of what all right-thinking Christians believe. Last weekend, it launched a new project to organize conservative Catholics as part of Pat Robertson's legions.

Now there's nothing wrong with Christian citizens supporting tax cuts, deregulation, legal reform and assorted other items on the standard conservative agenda. In particular, trying to reduce the burdens on families of modest means — including tax burdens — might be seen as rooted in a certain set of values. But there is something strange about sanctifying an entire ideological agenda in explicitly religious or Christian terms. It is hard to understand where the Gospel provides a mandate for capital gains tax cuts or accelerated depreciation.

The Christian Right of the 1990s can be seen as making the same mistake that some of the Christian Left made in the 1970s

and 1980s by embracing Marxism too closely. When religious faith is overly ideologized, religious people give up the very things that religious conviction ought to bring to politics: a sense of critical distance, an understanding of human imperfection, a belief that the immediate strategies and goals of those in power — and our own goals, too — need to be examined skeptically against higher standards.

Turning faith into ideology also assumes, wrongly, that people of faith can logically come to only one set of conclusions about public matters. True, contemporary Christians can agree on rejecting certain things — for example, policies that are indifferent to the poor or dictatorships that brutalize their people. But that is only the beginning of the debate.

That debate is opening up again as religious people who disagree with the Christian Right find their voices not only as citizens but as people of faith. The recent declarations of the Catholic bishops on the poor and the witness of a group of Christians who got arrested last week demonstrating against the welfare bill are visible examples of this challenge. Ms. Edelman's book underscores the fact that this challenge is being launched by people whose faith is deep and who could not be more in tune with the moral concerns of so many of the Christian Right's rank and file.

"I worry with every fiber of my being about our many children who, lacking a sense of the sacred or internal moral moorings, are trying to grow up in a society without boundaries, without respect," she writes in her introduction. "Never have we exposed children so early and relentlessly to cultural messages glorifying violence, sex, possessions, alcohol and tobacco, with so few mediating influences from responsible adults."

Maybe certain ideas really can pass from the realm of ideology back into the sphere of common sense. Or is that too much to pray for?

The Washington Post.

## India Sports Brand Names and Brand-New Cars

By S. Nihal Singh

DUBAI — In New Delhi's traditionally chaotic traffic, with motorized rickshaws competing with cyclists, buses, vans, Maruti-Suzuki cars and stray cows, a new presence dazzles a returning native. Never before have so many sleek cars raced the roads, uneven as their surface remains.

The South Korean Cielo is already preening itself on the Delhi roads, and huge billboards announce that the rich

## MEANWHILE

can now order Mercedes and that other models are on the way: Fiat's Uno, the Peugeot 304 and perhaps BMWs.

The Indian capital has always had its share of luxury cars, but they belonged to the ranks of diplomats, set apart from the local car-owning fraternity.

Now the locals are on the gravy train as famous car names jostle one another for a toehold in a middle-class market of more than 200 million. The Maruti 800 was the first modern car to pierce the protected Indian market, thanks to the favors shown Prime Minister Indira Gandhi's son Sanjay. The market had until then boasted Indian copies of outmoded foreign models, although there were always some rich who thought nothing of buying imported luxury cars on the black market at outrageous prices.

The car revolution is, of course, the fruit of Prime Minister P. V. Narasimha Rao's four-year-old liberalization policies. And for the well-heeled middle class, it is a moment to savor. Maruti introduced the 1,000 cc model after it had already captured the lion's share of the market's lower end, and now a jazzed-up model called Esteem is seeking to position itself against the imminent, formidable foreign competition.

For the majority, who prided themselves on acquiring a Maruti 800 —

usually after a long wait — it is now mind-boggling to have this range of goodies to choose from.

And not just automotive goodies. A Kentucky Fried Chicken outlet in New Delhi is packed with customers who wash down their chicken with Coca-Cola or Pepsi and who munch potato chips made by a Pepsi subsidiary.

The temporary closure of the outlet, on the strength of two flies discovered in its kitchen, was widely seen as a political ploy by the capital's Hindu nationalist Bharatiya Janata Party government and was so blatant as to invite derision. (The closure was overturned by a court.) But as with everything in this pre-election season — general elections are expected to take place in April — KFC became a point of political discussion.

The BJP, the first major party to plead for economic liberalization, is seeking to distance itself from Mr. Rao's ruling Congress (I) Party by suggesting it opposes the arrival of multinationals in the consumer industries. It has blended this theme with nationalist political rhetoric: Give us high-tech technology, not potato chips, it says.

But the privileged middle class is not moved. In addition to cars and potato chips, brand names and designer labels have finally arrived in India. In the incongruous Delhi skyline, with posh shops rubbing shoulders with run-down show windows, Lacoste and Beeston proclaim their victory.

Fashionable New Delhi has moved away from the old center, Connaught Place, with areas such as South Extension or Khan Market vying with each other to open newer and more opulent shops. A new outlet features Italian fashions, although in the women's department — given Indian women's par-

tiality toward Indian dress — the designer labels are native but carry designer prices.

There is no dearth of shoppers, despite the astronomical prices. Indeed, in few capitals in the world can you see so much money change hands across counters. The rich do not seem to be the tiny minority they are, and they seem determined to dip into their pockets for whatever takes their fancy, whatever the price tag.

When the rich are not spending vast amounts of money shopping, they indulge in property deals — an investment option preferred over interest-bearing bank accounts, particularly when disposing of unaccounted-for cash. The result is a meteoric rise in property values, which has all but driven away the less affluent middle class to distant suburbs. The property prices, which often leave Manhattan rates in the dust, bear no relation to India's gross domestic product or an average salary.

The approaching elections are never far from people's thoughts, pushing them away as they might to savor the delights of the new consumerism. Mr. Rao has carved out his constituency among the middle class and industrialists by giving them choices and opportunities they never had before.

But elections in India are not won by the middle class or the rich, a thought that is clouding the vision of Mr. Rao and other Congress Party leaders. But happily for the party, the disparate opposition parties are showing their weaknesses, with even the BJP — long famed for its stern discipline — demonstrating a singular lack of it in the states it rules.

The cognoscenti describe Mr. Rao as everything from the Indian Machiavelli to a man who has made an art of inactivity. But all acknowledge his political acumen. From a transitional figure, drafted as the assassinated Rajiv

Gandhi's successor four years ago, he has worsted his adversaries in the Congress Party by marginalizing them. He has also taken on the last holdout, the power group seeking succor from Rajiv's widow, the Italian-born Sonia Gandhi, by wooing key elements with ministerial portfolios.

The argument in the hothouse environment of Delhi's political corridors boils down to the central question: Which will emerge as the largest single party? (It is almost universally taken for granted that no party will obtain an absolute majority.)

It is a two-horse race at the federal level, with the Congress Party and the BJP vying for honors. On the fringes, other parties of the center, left or caste-based conglomerates are seeking electoral alliances. Muslims, an important minority constituting 12 percent of a population of some 900 million, remain undecided, although they have not forgiven the Rao government for failing to prevent the demolition of the Babri mosque in Uttar Pradesh at the hands of Hindu zealots.

The middle class, though, is still basking in the consumer revolution, with even the media having caught the fever. As television channels burgeon, Indian journalists are leaving the print media in droves to snap up television jobs with handsome salaries.

The print media remain a last bastion opposed to direct foreign entry, which is fought tooth and nail by prominent, and vested, Indian interests and by journalists and bureaucrats who wrap themselves in the garb of Nehru's Fabian socialism — a bedraggled flag of nationalism.

But the middle class is happy. It has never had it so good.

The writer, editor of the *Khaleej Times* in Dubai, contributed this comment to the *Herald Tribune*.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Balkan Message

Once again the United States has to save the terminally bourgeois Western European democracies from the consequences of their own fecklessness, gutlessness and bigotry.

This time it is anti-Muslim bigotry rather than anti-Semitism, but the result — holocaust — has a banal sameness about it.

I just wish that, instead of sending young American soldiers to step on mines in the Balkans, President Bill Clinton had showed some leadership three years ago by having Secretary of State Warren Christopher call upon President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia (after first visiting Margaret Thatcher to borrow some of her backbone).

Mr. Christopher could have given Mr. Milosevic a video and slide presentation showing Baghdad after Desert Storm and told him: "You have two weeks, Slobodan."

TERENCE J. DALY,  
Incline Village, Nevada.

## Business in Burma

Joe Pang ("Activism That Hurts People in Need," *Opinion*, Dec. 12) justifies his company's business in Burma because it provides employment to 3,300 workers. Moreover, he adds, the "trickle-down economic" effect has been significant.

Of course Burmese workers flocked to his jobs that pay a pittance. It is beyond heroic for a slave to starve himself when a crumb is offered. And it is beyond belief that Mr. Pang claims noble purpose when he preys on people desperate enough to work for next to nothing.

Businessmen like Joe Pang simply hire the slaves that the military regime in Burma conveniently provides. His interest is in keeping wages low, so he cooperates with the regime.

Abraham Lincoln no doubt heard plantation owners in the Confederacy brag about how much they did for their black slaves, and how they would worry about the slaves' fate if they wound up with no white boss to feed them. President Lincoln didn't buy such arguments then and the world shouldn't buy them now.

GARY GENTRA,  
Jakarta.

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## NATO Expansion

Regarding "Beyond the Balkans: NATO Confronts the East," *Opinion*, Dec. 7.

Russia is not the only country opposed to the planned eastward expansion of NATO. Belarus and Ukraine are opposed to it, too. Having only recently adopted a nonnuclear-weapon status, they may refuse to tolerate the prospect — even a remote one — of NATO tactical weapons being introduced to the neighboring states. NATO's September study on the enlargement of the Atlantic alliance does not exclude such a possibility.

Both countries may respond by stopping the transfer to Russia of the strategic nuclear weapons stationed on their territories. That would jeopardize the implementation of the START-I treaty and provoke new international tensions. The legitimate security concerns of the Central and East European states ought to be met without endangering the present structure of confidence-building and arms-control measures.

JOZSEF GOLDBLAT,  
Geneva.

## Government's Job

Regarding "When a Liberal Doesn't Know Which Label Really Fits," *Opinion*, Nov. 30.

From the article's title, I expected a lament along the lines of: "They've stolen my Bentley and trashed it."

No such thing. James Glassman and people like him blame "government" for our inability as a species to do the right thing without any official nudging.

Without the government to force us — and through us, our elected representatives — to protect the things and people that can't and don't vote, such entities have little hope.

I speak of the poor, the environment, species other than our own, our educational system, the infrastructure, our children and their future, our deteriorating cities and those who inhabit them.

Mr. Glassman assumes, against contrary evidence, that without law and regulation we would do what is right.

Would that it were so.

JOYCE SCHEFFEY,  
Monterey, Massachusetts.

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## HEALTH/SCIENCE

## Progress on Cervix Cancer Virus

By Susan Okie  
Washington Post Service

**W**ASHINGTON — Cancer of the cervix, a major cause of death in women in many developing countries, is thought to be caused by sexually transmitted viruses in the family called papillomaviruses. Related viruses produce warts in humans and animals.

Now, a team of researchers from Georgetown University Medical Center and MedImmune Inc. of Gaithersburg, Maryland, has developed a vaccine that protects dogs from infection with a canine papillomavirus. They believe a similar vaccine may one day be able to prevent the human viral infections that lead to cervical cancer.

The canine papillomavirus, which causes

warts in dogs' mouths, has two structural proteins called L1 and L2. Molecular biologists used genetic engineering techniques to insert the gene for L1 into cultured insect cells. The cells manufactured large quantities of L1 protein, which assembled itself into empty viral coats containing no genes.

The team, led by MedImmune's JoAnn A. Suzich and Shin-je Ghim of MedImmune and Georgetown, made a vaccine from the protein coats and used it to immunize beagles. Dogs that received the vaccine made antibodies against the structural protein, and when they were later given doses of live virus, they were protected from infection and did not develop mouth warts. In contrast, dogs that received either a dummy vaccine or one made from an unrelated virus developed warts when

given doses of canine papillomavirus.

In a confirmatory experiment, the team treated another group of dogs with serum obtained from the beagles that had received the L1 vaccine. When that group was then challenged with a dose of the live virus, antibodies in the serum from the vaccinated dogs protected them from infection.

A similar vaccine that prevented infection with the human papillomavirus types associated with cervical cancer might reduce the frequency of genital warts and cervical cancer by as much as 90 percent, the researchers reported in *Journal Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences*. In the United States, cervical cancer kills more than 4,000 women each year, and screening for the disease with Pap smears costs an estimated \$1 billion annually.

## Distant Comet May Be a Sparkler

New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — About once every 20 years, one of the many comets that wander into the inner solar system puts on a show visible to the naked eye. Astronomers have been notoriously unsuccessful in predicting which comets will shine and which will fizzle, but despite their poor track record, they say there is a fair chance that a huge comet now headed this way will kindle some rare celestial fireworks.

Ever since an object formally named Comet C/1995 O1 (Hale-Bopp) was discovered last July, observatories around the world have been watching it closely because it is astonishingly bright. Far beyond the orbit of Jupiter, it is nevertheless much brighter than normal for a comet so distant from the sun.

Comet Hale-Bopp, as it is commonly known, will not reach its closest approach to the sun until the spring of 1997, and astronomers are reluctant to predict how it will behave, because comets often fluctuate wildly in brightness.

But last week, analysts at the Applied Research Corp. in Landover, Maryland, made a startling announcement. Using im-

ages and measurements they had made with the Hubble Space Telescope, they estimated that Comet Hale-Bopp may have a nucleus as large as 25 miles (40 kilometers) in diameter, four times greater than that of Halley's Comet, the most famous of all.

Nucleus size in itself is not necessarily a good indicator of the brightness of a comet, but other things being equal, a big comet is likely to be a bright one.

Most of a comet's brightness results from sunlight reflected by its gaseous, dusty coma and tail. Comets generally "outgas"—sublimate gas from the solids trapped in their nuclei—to produce large comas and tails only when proximity to the sun warms them up.

"The nuclei of comets are typically coated by layers of rubble that block the escape of gas and dust," said Dr. Harold A. Weaver of Applied Research. "When holes open in the coating, gas and dust burst out until the holes close up. Since last July, we've seen Hale-Bopp burp roughly once a month. These burps produce jets of matter revealed by pinwheel images made by the Hubble telescope. These tell us about the complex rotation of the comet, even though we cannot yet directly see its nucleus."

The gas burping through the comet's frozen hide is extremely poisonous; observers using the James Clerk Maxwell submillimeter radio telescope in Hawaii and a similar instrument in Spain have detected carbon monoxide in Hale-Bopp's sporadic emissions.

Last week Dr. Alan Fitzsimmons of Queens University in Belfast reported that he and a student had discovered another poisonous gas, cyanogen, gushing from the comet during one of its burps. Dr. Fitzsimmons made the spectral observations that revealed cyanogen using the William Herschel Telescope in the Canary Islands, which, with a 4.2-meter-diameter light-collecting mirror, is one of the largest telescopes. Both cyanogen and carbon monoxide are common ingredients of comets, but to find them pointing out of a comet still so distant from the sun was surprising.

"We found that the comet was giving off three kilograms of cyanogen every second five times more cyanogen than Halley's Comet did during its last approach in 1986, when it was much closer to the sun than Hale-Bopp now is," Dr. Fitzsimmons said.

Malcolm W. Browne



Serban Sarbu exploring Movile Cave in Romania and with one of its creatures, a blind leech.

## (Creepy) Creatures of the Night

By Malcolm W. Browne  
New York Times Service

**N**EW YORK — When the light of day is turned off for five and a half million years, creatures trapped in perpetual darkness must learn to navigate without seeing, to live in an atmosphere that could kill outsiders and to make do without the solar energy that sustains the food chain elsewhere. But survive these rogues do, and a pitch-dark cave in Romania has become a laboratory for biologists studying life at the precarious edge of existence.

During the last three years a team of American and Romanian scientists from the University of Cincinnati in Ohio has been mining biological treasure from the Stygian darkness of Movile Cave near Mangalia, Romania, which is on the shore of the Black Sea about 10 miles (16 kilometers) north of the Bulgarian border. Dr. Thomas Kane, a professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati, said 48 species have been identified in the cave, of which 33 were previously unknown. Movile Cave has been so scientifically productive that the National Science Foundation recently renewed its grant to the Cincinnati team studying the cave.

Dr. Brian Kinkle, the microbiologist in the group, said that although other caves have some of the characteristics of Movile, none exhibit such a diversity of interde-

pendent species. There are no vertebrates among the animals in the cave, and the environment in which they live is similar in some respects to the deep-ocean thermal vents studied by marine biologists. Among the previously unknown species of cave dwellers discovered by the Cincinnati group were three species of spiders, a centipede, four species of terrestrial isopods (called "pill bugs"), a leech never seen anywhere else in the world and a very unusual insect called a water scorpion.

"It's related to bedbugs," Dr. Kane said. "There are several surface-dwelling species of the insect in Europe and the United States, but this aquatic version is the first seen anywhere."

Another species the scientists were surprised to find was a spider. "If you wanted to find a surface relative of this spider that belonged to the same group, the closest one is in the Canary Islands," Dr. Kane said, "and that's tropical. What we think is, that back at the end of the Miocene Epoch, about 5.5 million years ago, a big climatic change had a tremendous impact on life. We know there was a big change, because the Mediterranean Sea dried up around that time. We think that the surface-dwelling ancestors of at least some of the species we find in the cave lived in a tropical environment. When the global climate changed, the only ones that survived were those that had adapted to some degree to living in warm caves underground."

Evolutionary change in the cave after it was sealed off from the surface world was probably rapid, Dr. Kane believes, occurring within a few tens or hundreds of thousands of years.

In both Movile Cave (which is about 160 feet deep and 800 feet long, or about 48 by 200 meters) and in water near oceanic thermal vents, the absence of light precludes photosynthesis, the chemical process by which green plants draw energy from sunlight to build carbohydrates from water and carbon dioxide. Microorganisms at the bottom of the food chain in caves and the deep ocean are therefore obliged to use a different strategy, in which energy is extracted by oxidizing hydrogen sulfide dissolved in the water. By using chemical energy from hydrogen sulfide in place of the radiant energy of sunlight, a peculiar class of bacteria called chemosynthetic bacteria not only survive but flourish for higher organisms.

All the animals in the cave have lost their ability to see, and their bodies have lost all pigmentation. Some have very large antennae, and they probably navigate using tactile, chemical and electrical sensors.

"The great advantage of this cave over deep-ocean vents," Dr. Kane said, "is that it is easily accessible. We can experiment in ways that would be prohibitively expensive in the deep sea." Although hydrogen sulfide is poisonous, its level in the cave is not high enough to endanger the scientists, he said.

## BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

**I**N the diagrammed deal Steve Weinstein sat South, leading in three diamonds after his partner had made an unusual jump to two no-trump showing minor suits. A trump was led, and East allowed dummy's queen to win.

South cashed the club ace ruffed a club and led his remaining trump. West's heart discard was a disappointment. The

**NORTH**  
♠ 43  
♥ 2  
♦ A Q J 10 4  
♣ A K J 5 3

**WEST**  
♠ K 5 2  
♥ A K Q 8 5  
♦ 2  
♣ Q 10 9 4

**EAST (D)**  
♠ Q 8 6  
♥ J 10 7  
♦ K 9 8 5  
♣ 8 6 2

**SOUTH**  
♠ A J 10 7 6  
♥ 9 8 4 3  
♦ 7 6 3  
♣ 7

North and South were vulnerable. The bidding:  
East: South: West: North:  
Pass: Pass: 1♥: 2NT.  
Pass: 3♦: Pass: Pass.

The spade ten was finessed, and after winning with the king, West could cash a heart winner. Then he had to choose between giving dummy three club tricks or the declarer three spade tricks. Whichever he did, Weinstein had his nine tricks.

If West had bared the spade king and saved the heart king, South could have survived by cashing the spade ace and leading a heart.

## IN BRIEF

## 'Elves' Come Out in the Atmosphere

**SAN FRANCISCO (AP)** — Scientists have discovered an atmospheric phenomenon they call "elves" — flashes of light that occur at far higher altitudes than ordinary lightning and are too fast to see with the naked eye.

Elves — short for emissions of light and very low frequency perturbations from electromagnetic pulse sources — join a small collection of luminous electrical phenomena that appear briefly after lightning strikes. Others are "red sprites" high in the atmosphere and "blue jets" at cloud tops.

The discovery of elves was described by Walter A. Lyons, a scientist and president of ASTeR Inc., an atmospheric testing and environmental research firm in Fort Collins, Colorado. He was to present his results Thursday at the American Geophysical Union meeting in San Francisco.

## Benefits of Heart Bypass for Women

**CHICAGO (AP)** — Though women die in heart operations at higher rates than men, a new study found that those who survive recover as well as or better than men.

The lead author, Dr. John Z. Ayanian, assistant professor of medicine at Harvard Medical School and Brigham and Women's Hospital, said, "While the mortality remains a concern, it is reassuring to know that their functioning is very good — and comparable to men six months later."

Dr. Ayanian's team studied 454 consecutive bypass patients at the Boston hospital from June 1989 through March 1990. The women were much more likely than the men to have had severe chest pain, a recent heart attack or congestive heart failure before their operations. But six months after surgery, women and men reported similar ability to walk, do household chores, interact with family and attend outside gatherings. The findings were reported in *The Journal of the American Medical Association*.

## Protein Slows Breast Cancer in Lab Tests

**SAN ANTONIO, Texas (Reuters)** — A protein found in the human body shows signs of slowing the growth of breast cancer cells in laboratory tests, according to researchers attending an international breast cancer symposium in San Antonio. The protein, known as oncostatin M, inhibited the growth of cancer cells taken from seven of nine different breast tumors in recent tests.

## BOOKS

THE DEATH OF SATAN:  
How Americans Have  
Lost the Sense of EvilBy Andrew Delbanco, 274  
pages, \$23. Farrar Straus  
Giroux.Reviewed by  
Robert Wilson

**A**LTHOUGH Andrew Delbanco makes a persuasive case in "The Death of Satan" for the disappearance of the Evil One from the modern imagination, Satan seems, nevertheless, to be enjoying a pretty good 1995. Delbanco follows Elaine Pagels ("The Origin of Satan") as the second serious scholar this year writing for a general audience about the meaning of Satan in Western intellectual history.

Still, Delbanco's main argument holds. Although evil seems omnipresent, the source of evil seems obscure. Why does this matter? Because Satan and all that he has represented may no longer exist, but "something that feels like this force still invades our experience, and we still discover in ourselves the capacity to inflict it on others." Thus, we have "an inescapable problem: we feel something that our culture

no longer gives us the vocabulary to express."

It probably ought to be said upfront, although Delbanco does not say it until the end of "The Death of Satan," that the elegant argument he makes leaves out the large majority of humankind that believes in God or some other transcendent idea. He does so "because the story I have tried to tell is the story of the advance of secular rationality in the United States, which has been relentless in the face of all resistance."

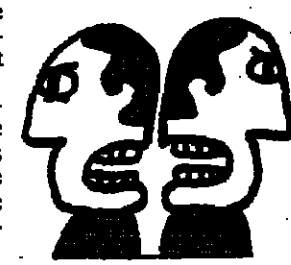
This is what Delbanco, a literary critic and humanities professor at Columbia, offers in his book: an intellectual history of America, told primarily through its literature. A vibrantly personalized Satan lived in early America, transplanted with the settlers from Europe. Delbanco draws a crucial distinction between the way settlers in the South and those in the North saw him: In Virginia he represented that which was beyond the walls of the fort, the other; for the Puritans he represented qualities of the soul. This distinction will echo through American history — in attitudes toward slavery and race, for instance, which depend on the demonization of others. Although, as Delbanco

## WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Jesper Jørrik, general manager of Château Éza on the Côte d'Azur, is reading "Breakfast of Champions" by Kurt Vonnegut.

"A witty, trenchant, affectionate look at America and the American people. It also takes a 'black humor' look at the absurdity of modern life. The main theme is the lack of communication."

(Margaret Kemp, IHT)



shows, there are medieval antecedents for the Puritans' "prideful Satan who, rather than anticipating what they might become, mocked them with an image of what they already were," this view carries the seeds for Satan's weakening role in American life.

In the New World, Satan the proud and wily striver began to look uncomfortably like the typical American success story. As the values of the European Enlightenment drifted over to 18th-century America, they "effected a sweeping reorganization of reality with which we still live: the dispossession of the invisible world as a legitimate object of knowledge." This was hard on God as well as

on Satan. Conservative preachers such as Jonathan Edwards understood that the ideas of original sin and personal responsibility were weakening as Satan himself began to fade.

For the likes of Ben Franklin, "our first genuinely modern public voice," the self-made, self-reliant, supreme rationalist, good and evil were no longer absolutes, but subject to circumstance: The rationalist rationalizes.

Delbanco deftly follows this trend into the 19th century. "By 1850, Americans found themselves both liberated and imprisoned by the enormously compelling idea once decried as pride-of the striving self. There could be no place for the

devil in this new world, whose religion was pride of self."

The Civil War dealt a further blow to the idea of a transcendent reality. Where so many young men could die so senselessly, how could the hand of God be at work? Those who survived such a slaughter could no longer believe they had been spared by divine will (what, then, of those who were not spared?) but by sheer chance.

"Before the war," Delbanco writes, "Americans spoke of providence. After it, they spoke of luck."

Luck, chance, contingency, propel us, with a big boost from Darwin, into the 20th century. But along the way the old definition of evil returns, even without the personal presence of Satan as a figure in white Americans' minds. Evil becomes again the other-not just blacks, but immigrants, Jews, Catholics — the unclean masses. It is the heyday of the Ku Klux Klan, of lynchings, of eugenics. Delbanco calls this sad period "The Age of Blame."

With the 20th century, evil, like everything else, went mass: the mechanization of death in World War I, the unimaginable millions destroyed by Hitler and Stalin, and the budding echoes of Cambodia and a dozen small-

er holocausts, right up to the present moment in Bosnia. With the deaths of God, the Freud, then Marx, we came to the postmodern condition of irony. We no longer pray or curse but strut.

"We have reached a point," Delbanco writes, "where it is not only specific objects of belief that have been discredited, but the very capacity to believe."

So what's the matter with irony? "Without reverence for something — and it should be clear enough to any observer of contemporary culture that we are short on both. Irony has proven to be a more potent solvent of our erstwhile beliefs than any contending belief. Yet for all its power to dissolve the presumptions of the past, it cannot produce future commitments. Its energy is negative."

This is the dead end to which a world without Satan has taken us. Delbanco notes the renewal of interest in Satan, and the apparent "hunger to get him back."

Robert Wilson, the former literary editor of *Civilization*, the magazine of the Library of Congress, wrote this for *The Washington Post*.

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# EUROMANAGERS

## STILL SEARCHING FOR A HIGHLY ELUSIVE BREED

Does the Euromanager really exist?

Setting out to define the Euromanager is almost as tricky as finding a definition for Europe itself. In either case, the target is likely either to be moving or nonexistent. "When they appoint international or European managers, major corporations are looking for people who are at least bilingual, if not trilingual, who have not spent all their working life in the same group and who are used to operating across cultures," says Joëlle Freyre at executive-search company Ampro International in Paris.

Kamran Kashani, a business professor at IMD in Lausanne, Switzerland, says: "Typically, people who succeed as cross-cultural managers are difficult to pin down to a particular place or country of origin. They may have been to schools in different countries during childhood, and then moved around the world a lot later in life. In the European context, corporations on the lookout for such executives are often consumer-driven organizations like Nestlé, Procter & Gamble and Unilever."

Characteristically, the managers concerned are sought after for headquarters positions in multinational companies, where their responsibilities will stretch

across many different markets."

French chemicals giant Rhône-Poulenc operates in 140 countries around the world, including Britain, the United States and Eastern Europe. "When we make international managerial appointments, we look for someone with development potential, the will to succeed and cultural adaptability," says Michel Jouffert, who is responsible for management development at the group's head office in France. "It is also essential to ensure that the potential appointee's family will be comfortable with the move as well."

**Happy with ambiguity** Elisabeth Marx, head of NB Selection in London, warns against the danger of taking the ability to manage in Europe for granted. "Some companies have come to believe that since we are now used to the idea of a European community, any manager can do his or her job anywhere in Europe."

However, quite different management practices and styles apply even in neighboring countries," she says. "For example, in simplified terms, German executives tend to have low tolerance of ambiguity and like to work with certainties. British managers, on the other hand,



are quite happy with ambiguity, whilst French businesspeople characteristically revel in working out hypothetical frameworks as an aid to decision making."

A particular situation arises in Central and East European countries. Characteristically, managers there are well educated, and they possess high technical skills. However, they are less well-versed in Western management practices and techniques such as marketing and finance.

Several Western institutions are now addressing this issue. For example, two leading business schools - Insead in France and IESE in Barcelona, Spain - are co-operating in a subsidized loan program aimed at East European students. The scheme also involves ABN-AMRO Bank in the Netherlands and the European Bank for Reconstruction and

Development in London. "With the advent of the European Union and the emergence of three major trading blocks, Europeans have been trying to promote the idea that European diversity is an advantage in the global marketplace. Such claims are impossible to test, but we do know that Europe has some outstanding global competitors," says David B. Allen, professor of strategic management at the Instituto de Empresa in Madrid, Spain. "Perhaps the best example is ABB, where CEO Percy Barnevik has implemented an organizational structure based on nearly 5,000 profit centers, with the leanest possible head offices."

**Language abilities** At the same time, the importance of language abilities is reflected in the increasing attention being paid to the

business aspects of language learning and culture. One example is the annual Expolanguages exhibition, to be held on Feb. 15-19 in Paris, which now includes a specific business section called "espace affaires."

"Typically, British and U.S. companies have tended to send executives on overseas posting for short periods of two to three years," says Denise Welch - an Australian national - at the Norwegian School of Management. "This means that managers often spend the first and last year trying to get into the job and the culture and the last wondering about where they will be posted next. Japanese companies, on the other hand, usually send managers abroad for a four- or five-year stretch."

With the disappearance of internal frontiers in Europe, companies are increasingly

planning many of their operations on a product rather than a territorial basis. This influences the criteria for selecting managers and organizing management structures.

"One of our clients - a British clothing manufacturer - recently decided to reorganize its French operations," says Martin Boyle, associate director of NBS in Leeds, Britain. "It opted for a structure under which a local sales manager and a commercial administration officer will each report to the [British] office, thus forming part of the central management team."

This fits in with the client's international market positioning, which is based on the same strong brand image in all the countries where it operates."

The need for executives with cross-cultural managerial skills has been encourag-

ing Europe's leading business schools to place increasing emphasis on the international perspective of both their MBA degree courses and their non-degree executive programs.

One example is provided by IESE - the International Graduate School of Management of the University of Navarra - in Barcelona. IESE offers a two-year bilingual Spanish-English MBA, first launched in 1980. Faculty and students are drawn from a variety of European, North American and Latin American countries.

Mr. Allen remains skeptical as to whether a specifically European style of management exists. "The bottom line is that management theory and practices are still mostly an American invention, with Europeans and Asians responding to American models," he says.

Michael Rowe

## FINDING EUROPE'S FUTURE TOP BOSSES

Forum attracts the best.

More than 50 major corporations spanning the global alphabet from ABB to Zeneca are meeting some 900 of the world's brightest business and engineering graduates and young executives at the eighth Euromanager Forum, which takes place in Brussels on Dec. 13, 14 and 15. The forum, organized by top personnel-management consultancy EMDS, has won widespread recognition as Europe's leading recruitment fair.

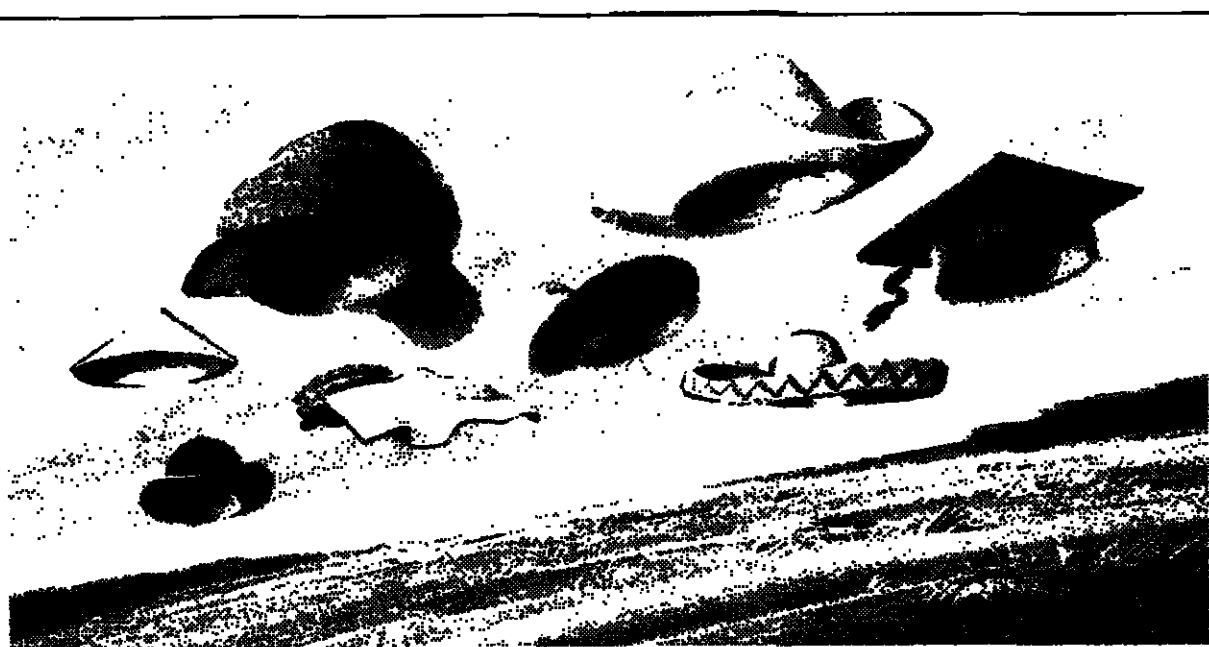
"This year, more recruiters and exceptionally qualified job applicants are taking part than ever before," says EMDS Managing Director Stéphane Wajskop. "The candidates admitted to the forum have been rigorously selected from some 6,500 applications submitted from around the world."

The event is being sponsored by RWE, Commerzbank and the European Commission's EURES division. Essentially it aims at matching high-caliber international graduates and young executives to major businesses. Candidates range in age from around 23 to 30. "About 35 percent of the candidates find a job placement directly through the forum," Mr. Wajskop says. "Whenever these executive job-seekers express an advance preference for particular corporations, we pre-select for interview the candidate best fulfilling the criteria laid down by the companies concerned."

Candidates this year come from around 50 different countries, with Western Europe taking the major share. The numbers of candidates from Central and East European countries are also on the increase.

Around 300 individual recruiters will carry out several thousand interviews in total over the three-day fair. The forum enables businesses to raise their profile and market their image, as well as providing young managers with an unrivaled opportunity to discover what companies have to offer them internationally.

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Nationwide prices, not reflecting late trades elsewhere  
The Associated Press.

12 Month											
High	Low	Stock	Div	Yld	PE	100s	High	Low	Landed	Cr'd	Gr'd

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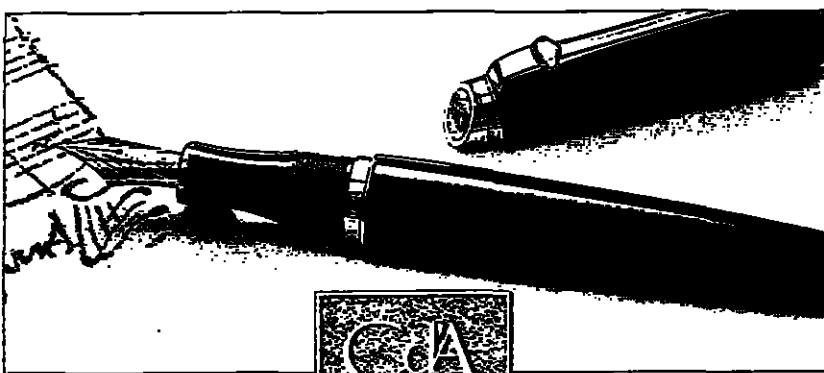
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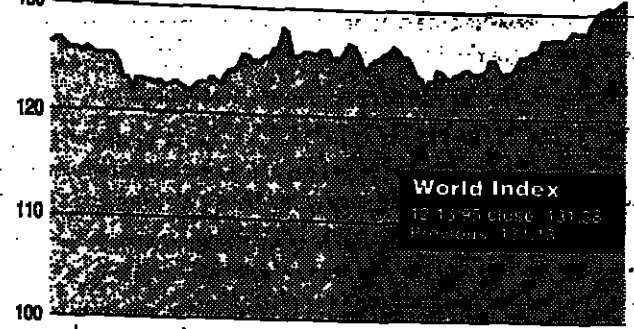
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1995

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# THE TRIB INDEX: 131.38

International Herald Tribune World Stock Index, composed of 280 internationally investable stocks from 25 countries, compiled by Bloomberg Business News, Jan. 1, 1992 = 100.



World Index  
12/14/95 Close: 131.38  
12/13/95 Prev.: 130.72

Asia/Pacific: 132.72  
Europe: 130.27  
North America: 130.78  
Latin America: 88.54

Approx. weighting: 32% Asia/Pacific, 37% Europe, 26% North America, 5% Latin America

The index tracks U.S. dollar values of stocks in Tokyo, New York, London, and other major financial centers.

For more information about the index, a booklet is available free of charge. Write to Trib Index, 181 Avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92021 Neuilly-sur-Seine, France.

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Industrial Sectors

| Sector         | Value  | Change |
|----------------|--------|--------|
| Energy         | 136.28 | +0.54  |
| Utilities      | 125.33 | -0.28  |
| Finance        | 125.90 | +0.40  |
| Services       | 120.80 | +0.37  |
| Capital Goods  | 133.82 | -0.39  |
| Consumer Goods | 136.98 | +0.34  |
| Miscellaneous  | 135.97 | -0.74  |

## Britain Lowers Key Rate

Will Germany And U.S. Follow?

By Richard W. Stevenson  
New York Times Service

LONDON — With economic growth apparently weakening and inflation restrained, Britain cut its official interest rate by a quarter point Wednesday, to 6.5 percent, foreshadowing possible rate reductions in Germany and the United States.

It was the first interest-rate cut in Britain in 22 months. Britain has raised rates three times since February 1994, from 5.25 percent, to keep inflation in check as the economy showed steady growth.

The German central bank is to meet Thursday to consider an interest-rate reduction, and in the United States the Federal Reserve Board will consider Tuesday whether to ease monetary policy.

Like Britain, they will be faced with data that, while somewhat contradictory, broadly indicate that their economies are losing steam and could use the stimulus that a rate cut provides.

The British economy grew 4.1 percent in 1994 and is estimated by Natwest Group to be growing 2.4 percent this year. Inflation is running at 3.4 percent this year and is expected to be about 2.6 percent next year.

Britain's decision to cut rates had been widely anticipated in the financial markets, although most economists had expected a half-point reduction. The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index closed at 3,662.40 points, up 0.20 percent.

The move of a quarter of a point suggested policymakers retained some doubts about just how much the economy had slowed.

## Executives Like EMU

By Erik Ipsen  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Seven out of 10 of the executives who run Europe's largest companies now say they favor a single European currency, according to a poll to be released Thursday, the eve of the European Union's Madrid summit meeting.

What is more, they fear that failure to press ahead with currency union could endanger many of the gains achieved by Europe's single market.

The survey of executives at 171 large corporations in all but the smallest three EU economies pointed out widely varying sentiments among countries and industry groups. Monetary union's strongest backers proved to be in France, where the concept won plaudits from 87 percent of executives, and in the banking industry, where 79 percent were in favor.

Andersen Consulting, which conducted the survey, expressed surprise at the level of enthusiasm revealed in the poll, especially from bankers. The results contrasted with widespread expectations that a single currency would deprive banks of much of their profitable trade in the European Union's often volatile 15 currencies and would open their respective national markets to greater competition.

"In the short term the single currency will not be good news for them," said Vernon

Ellis, Andersen Consulting's managing partner. "But in the longer term they see it opening up the market to more pan-European products and institutions."

Among the executives surveyed at large companies, the greatest fears were voiced by some of the single market's biggest employers: the auto industry. Just over half of them — 54 percent — said they thought a single currency would prove beneficial.

British executives showed the greatest reservations toward a single currency. More than a quarter of them said it would be bad for business, and only 62 percent said they viewed it as a plus.

Surprisingly, German sentiment on monetary union was far closer to that of Britain than that of France. Nearly a quarter of German executives disapproved of the single currency, while 68 percent backed the concept.

### Bundesbank Warns on Debt Limit

Germany is "no longer very far" from the government debt limit set forth in the Maastricht Treaty's guidelines for European monetary union, the Bundesbank said in a monthly report, according to a Knight-Ridder dispatch from Bonn.

But the Bundesbank repeated that Germany's 49 billion Deutsche mark (\$34 million) 1995 federal borrowing requirement "probably will not be substantially exceeded."

## French Unions Unnerve Markets

Bloomberg Business News

PARIS — Stocks, bonds and the franc fell Wednesday as investors worried that labor unions opposed to cuts in public-sector spending would extract concessions from the government that would put European economic and monetary union beyond France's reach.

To qualify for European currency union in 1999, France is trying to cut spending to reduce its deficit to 3 percent of gross domestic product by 1997, from 6 percent last year. Without

France, the union is unlikely to go ahead.

The benchmark CAC-40 stock index dropped 15.18 points, or 0.8 percent, to 1,833.76. The price of the benchmark 10-year government bond fell, pushing its yield up to 6.84 percent from 6.79 percent. The Deutsche mark strengthened to 3.4584 francs at the end of Paris trading, from 3.4496 francs.

"We're quite pessimistic," said Arnaud Sangle-Ferniere, a fund manager at the French insurance company Cardif.

## Kimberly-Clark to Eliminate 6,000 Jobs

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Kimberly-Clark Corp. said Wednesday it would cut 6,000 jobs by next summer and sell as many as 12 factories after its acquisition of Scott Paper Co., which was completed Tuesday.

Wayne Sanders, the company's chairman, said Kimberly-Clark expected to take a \$1.4 billion fourth-quarter charge related to the restructuring.

Mr. Sanders said the Dallas-based consumer-products company would save \$1.2 billion by 1998, more than double its original estimate of \$588 million.

"We now realize our savings estimates were quite conservative," he said.

About 3,300 of the jobs to be eliminated are at the company's plants, and 2,700 are headquarters or administrative positions, Mr. Sanders said.

An additional 2,000 jobs will be cut by 1997 through attrition, he added.

At least two of the plants to be sold are in the United States, Mr. Sanders said.

Kimberly-Clark will close

## Anti-Piracy Unit Closes in China After Threats

Bloomberg Business News

GUANGZHOU, China — An international music industry group said Wednesday it had closed its office here after receiving death threats from local compact disk factories.

The International Federation of the Phonographic Industry, which represents about 1,100 record producers in more than 70 countries, said it was temporarily moving its staff of 15 to Shanghai and Beijing.

"The situation became untenable when IFPI heard from reliable sources that 'hit men' had been contracted on behalf of certain CD factories to halt IFPI operations in China," the organization said.

In February, responding to international pressure, China said it would allow foreign music and software industry groups to open offices in China to monitor piracy.

The pact also called for the closure of 29 pirate compact disk factories in southern China. So far only one of the factories has been shut, according to U.S. trade officials.

"The fight against piracy is always a dangerous one," said Nic Garnett, director general of the phonographic industry group. "By stamping out piracy, we cost the pirates millions of dollars, so they will stop at nothing in order to prevent our activities."

China is now the biggest producer of pirated CDs in the world, with sales of 256 million units a year worth about \$250 million, the industry group said.

Mr. Garnett said the threats proved that the fight against piracy in China had reached a "critical point."

He said his group had called on the Chinese government to provide his staff with the necessary security to carry on its operations.

The news of the office's closure came as Lee Sands, assistant U.S. trade representative for China, traveled to Beijing for a week of talks on China's failure to implement the February agreement and other trade-related issues.

Last month, U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said he would not "wait forever" for China to implement the agreement. Progress needs to be made before a U.S. government review of the agreement later in the month.

The February agreement was reached only after the United States threatened China with trade sanctions totaling \$1 billion.

China's exports of CD-ROMs, compact disks used to store computer software, doubled in the first half of this year, and large numbers of pirated disks have been reported seized by U.S. customs officials.

## Fault Cited In Survey Of Internet

By Peter H. Lewis  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — A Nielsen survey that concluded that there were more than 24 million highly educated and affluent adult users of the Internet in the United States and Canada may have "significantly inflated" its findings, perhaps by millions, the study's principal academic adviser now says.

The findings of the Commerce/Nielsen Internet Demographic Survey are based on fundamental flaws that render its conclusions invalid, said Donna L. Hoffman, a business professor at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee.

The survey was conducted by Nielsen, a unit of Dun & Bradstreet that performs marketing research, and was paid for by CommerceNet, a group of companies that hopes to foster computerized commerce.

Other attempts to measure the rapidly growing global computer network have found far fewer regular users, although numbers vary widely.

Professor Hoffman said people with lower incomes and fewer years of education — a group that is considered less likely to use personal computers — had been underrepresented in the sample, skewing projections made from the survey sample.

## INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### Rockefeller Survives a Rough Ride

By Stephanie Strom  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — It has been a rough year for the standard-bearer of one of the most famous families in American history. Just as David Rockefeller was solidifying his role as the business dynasty's third-generation patriarch, two of the proudest symbols of the Rockefeller name suffered embarrassing blows to their prestige.

First, Rockefeller Center filed for bankruptcy-law protection in May, despite Mr. Rockefeller's intense effort to avert that humiliation.

Three months later, Chase Manhattan Bank, known for years as the "Rockefeller Bank" and the cradle where Mr. Rockefeller forged his reputation as America's premier capitalist and business statesman, was gobbled up by Chemical Banking Corp., its decidedly more plebeian competitor.

Making matters worse, before all that happened, Mr. Rockefeller, 80, broke his leg on a trip to Tokyo in February to negotiate with Mitsubishi Estate Co. about keeping Rockefeller Center out of its creditors' hands.

"There have been some episodes, yes, that were unhappy and difficult, breaking my leg not the least of them," he said recently in his unimposing office on the 56th floor of 30 Rockefeller Plaza, the nerve center of the family's activities.

But it will apparently take more than a few disappointments to sidetrack the

grandson of John D. Rockefeller, the 19th-century oil magnate, from his mission as caretaker of the family legacy.

"It is a role that in a sense has been thrust on him. Of John D. Jr.'s five sons, only David and Laurence, 85, survive, and Laurence has made it clear that he prefers to keep out of the limelight."

Moreover, none of the "cousins," as the 22 members of the fourth generation are known, has emerged with the experience and connections to take on the mantle of leadership. Only in this generation the family's assumed senior roles in the family's affairs, though a fair number have abandoned the Rockefeller name.

So David Rockefeller carries on, the "one force capable of uniting the growing number of heirs to the multibillion-dollar family fortune. Despite his age, he maintains an extremely busy schedule."

He continues to update a card file containing 100,000 names of most of the people he has ever met. And he always strives to put the best light on the shifting Rockefeller fortunes.

Thanks to his efforts, the family is poised to regain a stake in Rockefeller Center, albeit a much smaller one than it held before the bankruptcy. And while confessing to a certain melancholy over Chase Manhattan Corp.'s absorption by Chemical, he takes the view that some sort of merger was inevitable, given the rapid consolidation of the American banking industry.

Even though the combined bank will clearly be dominated by Chemical exec-

utives and their culture, he likes to point out that it will carry Chase's name and its so-called beveled bagel corporate symbol.

Mr. Rockefeller's fractured femur has barely slowed him. Just three weeks after doctors inserted two pins into his leg, he presented an award to King Hussein of Jordan on behalf of the American Committee for Foreign Policy, and after another month or so, he was back doing his morning workout.

"I only have a little more difficulty riding on horseback, because I can't quite get my leg up over the saddle easily," he said.

His upbeat attitude hardly surprises his associates. "The past year has been fraught with frustrations and challenges for him, but he's made of steel, you know," said Joseph Verner Reed, an undersecretary-general at the United Nations and an old friend.

Mr. Rockefeller is more apt to describe himself as a plodder. "When things happen, you just have to try to find the best way of working them out that you can," he said.

Even within the family, there is the sense that David Rockefeller represents the end of an era. As other hands take possession of the Rockefeller crown jewels and the clan itself becomes bigger and more dispersed, it becomes increasingly uncertain whether the Rockefeller name will retain its cachet as a passport to the centers of political and economic power.

See ROCKEFELLER, Page 19

## Telekom AG Slights German Banks

Reuters

BONN — Deutsche Telekom AG, which is slated for a sale on the stock market next year, said Wednesday it had picked Switzerland's biggest bank over its German investment bankers to manage part of an employee share-purchase plan.

Joachim Kröske, Telekom's chief finance officer, said Union Bank of Switzerland would run its investment plan, to be called Telekom Invest Partner, one of three ways in which Telekom employees will be able to buy its shares next year.

The decision was seen as a slap in the face for Germany's two biggest banks, Deutsche Bank AG and Dresdner Bank AG, which took part in a consortium managing Telekom's flotation on international stock exchanges.

It reflected Telekom's growing frustration with these banks' lack of innovation and high investment banking fees.

"We have chosen the investment plan that we

consider to be the most innovative and with the lowest administrative costs attached," Mr. Kröske said.

Employees will also be able to buy shares under two plans managed by the Federation of Postal Credit and Savings Agencies and by DG Bank.

The volume of shares offered to employees will make up around 2 percent of a flotation that it has been estimated will total \$10 billion.

"The consortium banks competed, but we chose UBS," Mr. Kröske said.

After months of wrangling with German banks over a way to reduce costs for small investors and stimulate equity ownership, Telekom decided to issue more shares with a low nominal value.

Mr. Kröske said in the past he only favored this approach if German banks could cut their commission fees in relation to the cut in the share's nominal value.

## British Aerospace And Dassault Launch Venture

Agence France-Presse

PARIS — Two top European fighter aircraft manufacturers, Dassault of France and British Aerospace Defense Ltd., announced an alliance Wednesday in the tough market for military aircraft.

They announced the creation of a joint subsidiary that would work at first on research and development but that later "might serve as the basis for joint activities."

They specified "the field of military aircraft."

The initial work would concern the development of technology and methods for the use of their products and on ways of demonstrating technology for future programs.

The newspaper Les Echos reported that behind the announcement lay a plan for a close association between the two groups and suggested that "already a merger of their defense aeronautics activities is being considered."

## CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

| Dec. 13             |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | Eurocurrency Deposits |      |        |        |             |              |      |      |  |  | Dec. 13 |  |  |
|---------------------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-----------------------|------|--------|--------|-------------|--------------|------|------|--|--|---------|--|--|
| Cross Rates         |        |      |      |      |      |      |      |      |      | Eurocurrency Deposits |      |        |        |             |              |      |      |  |  | Dec. 13 |  |  |
|                     | \$     | D.M. | S.F. | Lira | D.F. | S.F. | S.F. | Yen  | £    | Pounds                |      | Dollar | D-Mark | Swiss Franc | French Franc | Yen  | ECU  |  |  |         |  |  |
| London              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Paris               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Frankfurt           | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Switzerland         | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Japan               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Canada              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Australia           | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| South Africa        | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Italy               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Spain               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Greece              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Portugal            | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Sweden              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Norway              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Denmark             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Finland             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Other Dollar Values | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Germany             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| France              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Japan               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Canada              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Australia           | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| South Africa        | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Italy               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Spain               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Greece              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Portugal            | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Sweden              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Norway              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Denmark             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Finland             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Other Dollar Values | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Germany             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| France              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Japan               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Canada              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Australia           | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| South Africa        | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Italy               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Spain               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Greece              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Portugal            | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Sweden              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Norway              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Denmark             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Finland             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Other Dollar Values | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Germany             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| France              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Japan               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Canada              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Australia           | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| South Africa        | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Italy               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Spain               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Greece              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Portugal            | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Sweden              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Norway              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Denmark             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Finland             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Other Dollar Values | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Germany             | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| France              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Japan               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Canada              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Australia           | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| South Africa        | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Italy               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Spain               | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Greece              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Portugal            | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Sweden              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.00 | 1.00   | 1.00   | 1.00        | 1.00         | 1.00 | 1.00 |  |  |         |  |  |
| Norway              | 1.0000 | 1.47 | 1.78 | 3.36 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00 | 1.00                  | 1.0  |        |        |             |              |      |      |  |  |         |  |  |

Sources: IMF (London); Reuters (Paris); Bank of Tokyo (Tokyo); Royal Bank of Canada (Toronto).  
Note: All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars. All rates are for 100 U.S. dollars.  
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THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER











## December 13, 1995

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**THE WORLD'S DAILY NEWSPAPER**



**WORLD ROUNDUP**

**White Out for Season**

**FOOTBALL** The Green Bay Packers defensive end Reggie White, the NFL's all-time sacks leader, will undergo hamstring surgery and is out for the season.

White, who will turn 34 on Dec. 19, was hurt in a Dec. 3 game against Cincinnati and did not play last week-end at Tampa Bay, the first time in his 11-year NFL career he missed a game because of injury. (AP)

**Modell Criticizes Offer**

**FOOTBALL** Art Modell says Cleveland could get another NFL team as early as next season if city and business leaders put together a good enough package.

Modell said the package offered to him by Cleveland officials two days after he announced the move to Baltimore is inadequate. It calls for a \$175 million overhaul of the stadium, financed by state aid and taxes on rental cars, cigarettes and alcohol.

"Would you buy a bond based on people smoking in 20 years?" Modell asked. (AP)

**Indians Re-Sign Vizquel**

**BASEBALL** The Gold Glove shortstop Omar Vizquel signed a five-year, \$15.35 million contract extension with the Cleveland Indians. The Indians also picked up Vizquel's 1996 contract option.

The Chicago White Sox fired Walt Hrimak as hitting coach and hired Bill Buckner, Toronto's minor-league hitting instructor, as replacement. (AP)

**McNeeley Stops Doctor**

**BOXING** Peter McNeeley, who parlayed his loss to Mike Tyson into a Pizza Hut commercial, scored a first-round knockout against Dr. Harold Reimann, a 43-year-old surgeon who donates his purses to charity.

McNeeley improved to 38-7 with his 32nd knockout. Reimann (12-5-4) serves as a spokesman and board member of the Boys and Girls Clubs of Broward County, Florida. (AP)



Michael Schumacher blocking out noise in the Ferrari pit in Estoril.

**Berger Crashes a 2d Time**

**MOTOR RACING** The Austrian racing driver Gerhard Berger walked away from his second high-speed crash in as many weeks when his Benetton-Renault spun during Formula One tests in Estoril, Portugal.

Only two weeks after his first crash during testing at Estoril, Berger's car spun at about 110 miles per hour and slammed into the safety rail. Berger was not hurt, but the damage to his car ended his practice session.

Michael Schumacher, the world champion, had the day's fastest time for Ferrari, doing two turns around the 2.7-mile course in 1:34.62. (Reuters)



Wilson Kipketer on his way to winning the 800-meter world championship.

**Danes Not Tempted by Gold; Favorite Might Miss Atlanta**

By Ian Thomsen  
International Herald Tribune

**T**HE 800-meter world champion, Wilson Kipketer, probably will not be allowed to compete in the Olympics next summer. Denmark, his adopted country, is unlikely to grant him the necessary citizenship, according to the member of Parliament whose committee will decide Kipketer's request.

"We are very strict about the demands that have been put up to become a Danish citizen," said John Vinther, who oversees the Danish Parliament's Committee on Citizenship. "Our committee has decided that he should not be allowed to have special treatment."

Kipketer moved to Denmark from his native Kenya in 1990, and will not satisfy a requirement of seven years residency until 1997. In other countries, including the United States and most of Europe, the requirement might be a formality. Kipketer studies and trains in Denmark, he speaks Danish and he lives in Copenhagen with his Danish girlfriend. By winning Denmark's first gold medal ever in the World Championships last August at Gothenburg, Sweden, he committed himself to his new country—and severed any hope of competing at the Olympics with Kenya.

The Danish Olympic Committee and athletics federation are preparing a brief asking Parliament to naturalize Kipketer by special law early next year, but no one connected with this article—including immigration officials, athletics officers and journalists—seems to think it will do much good.

"I don't think he is going to get his citizenship in time for the Olympics," said Peter Bistrup, press secretary for Danish athletics.

Kipketer has chosen one of those rare countries that isn't blinded by the prospect of an Olympic gold medal.

Though he was allowed to represent Denmark without citizenship at the World Championships, he must have a Danish passport to compete in the Olympics.

In reaction to the debate in the press over Kipketer, Vinther said he phoned committee members from the four leading political parties last summer. Kipketer would need majority support by the 17-person citizenship committee, but he didn't receive it.

"I don't think anybody said they were really positive about his case," Vinther said.

Former-Soviet ice hockey players have made unsuccessful requests to play for Denmark in the Olympics, Vinther said. So, too, has the former Robert Kiplagat, a 1,500-meter semifinalist at Gothenburg. He accompanied Kipketer to Denmark, married a Dane and even renamed himself Robert Andersen.

"I believe it would be a bad message if we gave citizenship to somebody just because he can run fast," Vinther said.

"Most Danes believe the law should be equal for all parties."

Exceptions tend to be made only for the monarchy. Alexandra Manley of Hong Kong got citizenship after a short residency before her marriage to Prince Joachim last month.

"Most Danes feel that only a royal person should be allowed the exception," Vinther said.

Parliament will judge Kipketer's application in February or March, but Vinther said that a formal review probably won't swing his committee's opinion.

The Danish athletics federation plans to try again, emphasizing that the Olympics is a once-in-a-lifetime opportunity for Denmark and for Kipketer, 25 on Tuesday. It will point out that he would serve as a rare Danish advertisement to the rest of the world.

Kipketer might have more hope if he played soccer, a source of national passion. Denmark hasn't won an Olympic gold medal in track and field since 1900, when three Danes and three Swedes combined to win the Tug of War. The last Danish medal in athletics came in 1948, for third in the women's javelin.

The idea of an African winning a gold medal for Denmark must have been a bit other-worldly.

"There was a poll in one of our larger newspapers four or five months ago, and I think 62 percent or something like that said he should not be granted special citizenship," Vinther said. "I believe, that most Danes were happy that Denmark had won a gold medal; but I also do believe that many Danes do feel that it wasn't a Dane who won it." Asked if he too didn't see Kipketer as "a real Dane," Vinther said: "Yes, that just about covers my opinion."

If Kipketer looked more like a Dane, then, perhaps that would have helped his cause? "I don't think that has anything to do with it," Vinther said.

However, others believe that Denmark is

only beginning to learn about foreign cultures from immigrants such as Kipketer. "He has a funny name and he is not the same color as the Danes," Bistrup said. "We know him think he's a Dane. But I think we have been kind of isolated here in Denmark for about 1,000 years. Of course we have Norwegians, and Englishmen and white Americans, but for people who look not so much like Danes, I'm not sure they're so popular."

Though Kipketer could not be reached for this article, he has had only nice things to say about Denmark and Danes. More than five years ago, most of his peers in Kenya were considering scholarships to American universities, where the priority would have been on athletics. Kipketer said he chose Denmark in order to study—first in agriculture, and now in electrical engineering.

**S**O QUIET was Kipketer's arrival that Kenneth Andersson, his Swedish agent, initially believed he was nothing more than a decent club runner.

"I think he has done so well, maybe because he came here to study," Andersson said. "If he had come to Denmark to be a better athlete, to perform, the pressure on his shoulders would have been much greater. I guess it was fairly easy for him to adjust in Denmark. The Scandinavian climate is not so good, but the weather is good for training. He travels now and then to Sweden, to Malmö, where there is a good hall for indoor training; and he has just returned from Spain, where he was in training."

Kipketer has been dominant for two years. He is ranked No. 1 in the world at 800 meters, with a personal best of 1:42.87—the fifth best of all time. No one else has broken 1:43 in the last three years, yet the also-rans would appear to have the better chance at an Olympic gold medal.

"He is prepared for both circumstances," Andersson said. "He knew the situation when he decided to run in the World Championships for Denmark."

Whatever the decision was, it will not let him down."

Barring the success of a persuasive argument, Denmark will be left hoping for Olympic medals in sailing, women's handball and cycling. If Kipketer's race passes around the track without him, there might be a national sense of a moment lost that will never come again; and with an unsmiling pride, for having stood their ground against the lucrative, sponsored Olympic ideal.

**NBC's Olympic Swoop Unseats Rivals but Pleases IOC**

**Samaranch Shores Up Position as Games' Chief**

**Richest Deal in TV Sports History Extends Until Summer Games of 2008**

By Jere Longman  
New York Times Service

**NBC's** \$2.3 billion shopping spree has lent financial certainty to the International Olympic Committee for a dozen years and given additional political security to the committee's 75-year-old president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, should he decide to run for re-election in 1997.

Since assuming the presidency in 1980, Samaranch has worked vigorously to rid the Olympics of any vestige of amateurism, from participants to marketing. College stars are out in basketball and ice hockey, professionals are in. Corporations pay \$20 million and beyond to become worldwide sponsors of the Winter and Summer Games.

Samaranch has drawn criticism for the greed, corruption and doping that tarnish the Olympics. But he can also point to the undeniable success of economic strength in the private sector at a time when gov-

ernments are increasingly unwilling or unable to write a blank check to be host for the Winter and Summer Games. The Olympics have no host cities for the 2004, 2006 and 2008 Games, yet they have guaranteed television money from the movement's financial power, the United States.

There also will be more money for the International Olympic Committee to spread around to international sports federations and Olympic committees that it nourishes. Beginning in 2004, host cities will receive only 49 percent of the international television money, instead of 60 percent.

With his political support shored up by Tuesday's announcement, Samaranch seems certain to run for a fourth term in 1997. Last summer, he maneuvered to have the mandatory retirement age for IOC membership raised from 75 to 80. "He's staying," said a prominent Olympic official, on condition of anonymity. "If there was any confusion, this should clear it up."

By Richard Sandomir  
New York Times Service

**NBC** cornered the Olympic television market Tuesday by agreeing to spend \$2.3 billion for the broadcast and cable rights to the 2004 Summer, 2006 Winter and 2008 Summer Olympics even before the sites of the games have been determined.

The deal is the richest in television sports history, provides a stream of high-rated programming for NBC into the next decade and is a financial legacy for Juan Antonio Samaranch, the International Olympic Committee's president.

The deal preempted bidding from NBC's three rivals, further cementing the cozy relationship between the network and the IOC. NBC's payments of \$793 million for the 2004 Games, \$613 million for 2006 and \$894 million for 2008 could have been higher if ABC, Fox and CBS had been allowed to bid.

The IOC confidently swapped its removal from competitive bidding with a promise to split revenues with NBC after the network's advertising sales exceed the costs of buying and producing the games. The arrangement is a variation on the formula adopted for the Summer Olympics next year in Atlanta, in which the IOC started sharing when NBC's ad sales topped \$615 million. The IOC has already begun collecting its share, and sales have reached \$650 million.

The extraordinary spending promised by NBC comes just five months after it agreed to pay the IOC \$1.25 billion for the TV rights to the 2000 Summer Olympics in Sydney and the 2002 Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City, Utah. The talks that spawned Tuesday's deal began the day that the August package was announced. The IOC executive board approved it last week.

The enthusiastic Olympic futures trading by NBC, backed by its parent company General Electric, means that by 2008, the network will have shown six consecutive Summer Olympics and five straight Winter or Summer Olympics, unprecedented even when ABC Sports ruled Olympic telecasting.

David Hill, the president of Fox Sports, said: "By pulling us out of the equation, it lets us strengthen our relationships with the NFL, NHL and major league baseball." ABC and CBS declined comment.

NBC's rights fee is paid in several installments for each Games. First, the U.S. Olympic Committee gets a 10 percent cut of the total, or \$79.3 million, for example, for the 2004 Olympics. The IOC receives three payments: 30 percent, or about \$214 million, four years before the flame is lit, then up to 35 percent, or \$249.7 million, one month before the Olympics start, and the remaining \$249.7 million one month after the flame is doused.

"In the end, you're piling assumptions upon assumptions," said Bob Wright, the president of NBC. "It's a definite risk. There are scenarios where we'd be in a loss situation with a negative advertising situation."

Neal Pilson, the former president of CBS Sports, said NBC snarled removed the Olympics from the competitive bidding that has forced steep increases in sports rights fees. He added: "The effect on the

bottom line is not the question. It's the promotional value, the coupling of the NBC and GE names with an event that has known nothing but success for the past decade."

Jack Welch, the General Electric chairman, enthusiastically supported NBC's bid, said Wright. "He doesn't do a lot of flinching," Wright said. From 1988 to 2008, NBC will pay the IOC a total of \$4.7 billion.

"It enables us to plan ahead more effectively," Pound said. "It provides certainty for organizing committees—they'll know in advance what they'll get."

"We were willing to trade on inflation for revenue sharing," Pound said.

One industry executive familiar with Olympic TV negotiations said: "The IOC is mortgaging its future. They're going for the sure thing rather than ride the marketplace. Multiple network competition has been driving the marketplace and there's no reason to think the competition will decrease."

Add the \$400 million that NBC paid for major league baseball last month, and the total sports check that NBC's parent company, General Electric, has picked up since August is about \$3.95 billion. The Associated Press reported.

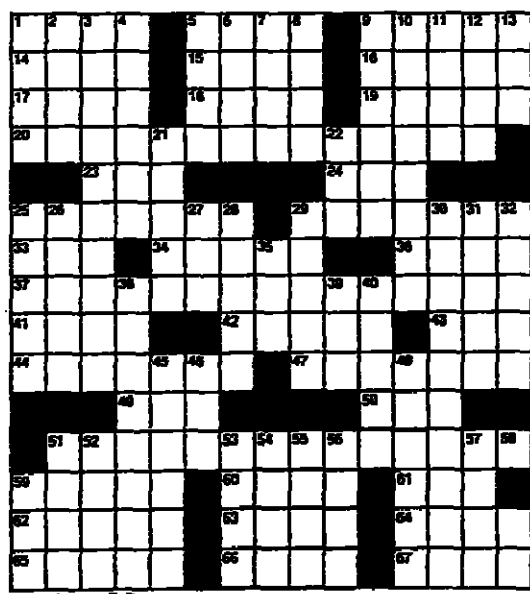
At the news conference Dick Ebersol, the NBC sports president, drew attention to David Stern, of the National Basketball Association which is in the third year of a four-year \$750 million deal with NBC.

"Sitting here in the second row is commissioner Stern from the NBA to make sure we have some money left," Dick Ebersol said.

Stern shouted back: "Save some money."

**CROSSWORD**

- ACROSS**
- Half of an old radio duo
  - German Expressionist Franz
  - Like many football stadiums
  - Queen's home
  - Where most people live
  - Outlook
  - Book heading
  - Leg crossover
  - Computer accessory
  - 1915 film epic, with "The"
  - Golden, in ancient Rome
  - Lab. neighbor
  - Bradbury adjective
  - Not uncut, as a film
  - Little
  - 1960's U.N. name
  - Met's home
  - 1985 Beatles lyric
  - Picnic ruins
  - Red as
  - Polite "du"
  - Odor eater?
  - Listen
  - Point of law
  - Rock's
  - Classic Poirot case
  - New Age musician
  - Crèche figure
  - Pressed cheese
  - Coordinate
  - Shirt stitching
  - Big ng
  - Jason deserted
  - Aljar rival
  - Erstwhile despot
  - Minnesota clinic
  - Since
  - Baltic capital
  - Dean of "Lois & Clark"
  - Finger or toe
  - Ancient Celtic tongue
  - Barcelona-born artist
  - Jet
  - Slow-witted
  - Columbus landfall, 1492
  - Snake charmer's snail
  - City of Lombardy
  - acid
  - Relaxed sighs
  - Like some blockades
  - Throat problem
  - Didn't engage in fence-sitting
  - Chilling
  - Obsolete
  - Lincoln's home
  - Alienist
  - Verily
  - Do, as hair
  - Image receiver
  - Approximately, in times
  - "It's true!"
  - Valley
  - 22 Oklahoma city
  - Drop
  - Hitlerite
  - Stepped (on)
  - Park visited by Sherlock Holmes
  - Buddhist priest
  - Mildest blowing
  - Starchy dish



Puzzle by Matt Goffney  
© New York Times/Edited by Will Shortz

**Solution to Puzzle of Dec. 13**

AGES AMOR DOIN  
NORM NAPA ETHNO  
VOGA TMAN ATOLL  
TORTHEROAD REQ  
TRI TNY SSTB  
BYISELF APIE  
ROW PLEAD INTHE  
AKA ASARULE OOP  
DOVEN TENSOR WOD  
SASE ERANDS  
ETTUTERA EERAND  
STEAM LATT IVOR  
ELENA EZRA SEGO  
LETON SEES TROP

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**NOIINTOS**  
**INDIRETIONIE**  
**SODTETH**

**DOWN**

- Husband of Jazabel
- Actress Rogers
- Banking burdens
- The Brady kids, e.g.

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## Dutch Gain Final Berth

By Ian Thomson  
International Herald Tribune

LIVERPOOL — The Netherlands claimed the 16th and final spot in the European Championship next summer in England with a deserved 2-0 beating of Ireland Wednesday night.

It was almost a perfect night. The 20,000 Irish cheered out the reign of the team's manager, Jack Charlton, while a new Dutch era seemed to begin around Patrick Kluijver, the 19-year-old who scored both goals.

The first one, in the 30th minute, looked as casual and unfettered as something the Dutch might try in training, with no defenders around. At the end of a 20-minute lull, the Irish apparently relaxed as Clarence Seedorf and Winston Bogarde passed the ball to each other at midfield, then Seedorf sent a smooth ball down the left flank to Edgar Davids, who dropped it back for the biggest goal of Kluijver's short life.

In the 90th minute, Kluijver consolidated his new hold on the role left vacant by Marco Van Basten's retirement, clipping over the goalkeeper, Alan Kelly, on a pass from Ronald de Boer. The Dutch fashioned a half-dozen chances better than any the Irish could mount — their best hopes coming on a couple of crosses exuberantly beyond the dives of Tony Cascarino. And still, tautly, typically, the Irish made a game of it after backing into this playoff with just one victory in their preceding five qualifying games.

While the Dutch were looking forward to better things, the Irish were naturally looking back. "We want Jack!" they yelled, thousands of them remaining loyal in otherwise empty Anfield. Finally Charlton appeared at midfield. With an Irish flag in hand, he appeared to be waving good-bye.

## Nets Long for Sub Refs And Home Court Is No Advantage

The Associated Press

The New Jersey Nets had the home-court advantage. They didn't get the home-ref advantage.

On the night when veteran referees returned to the court after settling their dispute with the National Basketball Association, the Nets were wishing the replacements had stuck around for another game.

Nick Anderson scored 29 points and the

### NBA ROUNDUP

Orlando Magic limited New Jersey to three fourth-quarter field goals, handing the Nets their first home loss of the season Tuesday night, 101-97.

The crew of Bill Oakes, David Jones and Tim Donaghy drew the ire of the Nets by calling four technical fouls against them and throwing out the backup guard Chris Childs just before halftime when he was called for a second technical foul.

"We had a chance to win the game and I think we let the refs get to us mentally," the Nets guard Kenny Anderson said. "We didn't play our game. We were there and didn't pull it off."

Orlando limited New Jersey to three-of-20 shooting in the final period, including a meaningless three-pointer by Jayson Williams at the buzzer.

"This is one of our ugliest games of the year," Dennis Scott said after the Magic won their fourth in a row and 17th in 21 games, the NBA's second-best record.

Warriors 105, Heat 80 Golden State improved its home record to 9-0 against Miami. Chris Mullin, a reserve for the first time this season as the Warriors coach, Rick Adelman, shuffled his lineup, scored a season-high 26 points.

Rockets 123, Kings 98 Houston handed Sacramento its worst home loss since the team moved to California in 1985 as Hakeem Olajuwon had 31 points and 15 rebounds, and Sam Cassell scored 26 points.

The Kings shot 31.8 percent in the first half and were held to a season-low 10 points in the second period.

Mavericks 112, SuperSonics 101 Tony Dumas, a reserve, scored a career-high 35 points, including 16 in the fourth quarter and overtime, and Dallas rallied from a 17-point deficit for a victory over visiting Seattle.

Hersey Hawkins scored 24 points for the SuperSonics, whose four-game winning streak ended.

Norwalk 118, Suns 100 Charlotte won for just the third time in 13 road games as Glen Rice made his first eight shots and scored 33 points at Phoenix.

Scott Burrell scored a season-high 26 points for the Hornets, who made 11 of 21 three-pointers.

Charles Barkley scored 22 points for the Suns, who have lost three straight.

Kelley 97, Lakers 88 New York held Los Angeles to 37 percent shooting and a season-low point total, sending the Lakers to their eighth loss in 10 road games.

Derek Harper and Anthony Mason scored 17 points apiece, and Charles Oakley had 15 points and 16 rebounds for the Knicks.

Timberwolves 85, Hawks 78 Minnesota won at the Omni in Atlanta for the first time in seven tries and snapped an eight-game losing streak to the Hawks.

Isiah Rider scored 20 points and Christian Laettner 18 points for the Timberwolves, who have won five of eight games.

Bullets 106, Bucks 102 Chris Webber, still recovering from a sore left shoulder, had 25 points and 13 rebounds for Washington, which almost blew a 21-point lead against visiting Milwaukee.

The Bullets used a 21-2 run in the third quarter to take a 85-64 lead, but Glenn Robinson, who scored 30 points, and Sherman Douglas rallied the Bucks to 101-100 with 1:07 left. But Milwaukee, which had 28 turnovers, couldn't grab the lead.

Celtics 116, Raptors 98 Dee Brown had 20 points and 10 assists against Toronto, leading Boston to its third straight road victory. Dana Barros scored 18 points and hit a three-pointer for the 75th consecutive game for the Celtics.



Eric Montross hovering over a fallen Raptor, Carlos Rogers. Boston won.

## Canadiens Get The Cheers on Jets' Home Ice

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

In Winnipeg, the Jets, who made their franchise move official earlier in the day, must have felt like they were on a road trip. The largest crowd of the season for a game at Winnipeg Arena, 14,321, created a sea of red, white and blue with their Montreal Canadiens jerseys.

Before the game Tuesday evening, the prospective new owners of the Jets signed

### NHL ROUNDUP

a binding letter of intent to move the National Hockey League franchise to Phoenix for the 1996-97 season.

"It was kind of weird," the Canadiens captain, Pierre Turgeon, said of the ovations from their huge fan base in Winnipeg. "It's a little bit like home."

Eddie Olczyk, who had three goals and an assist, said he and his Jets teammates definitely noticed the cheers for the Canadiens. "We even thought about wearing our road jerseys, considering the welcome they got in the warm-up," he said.

Panthers 3, Islanders 1 Mark Fitzpatrick made 33 saves against his former team, and Magnus Svensson and Jody Hull scored second-period goals as league-leading Florida extended its unbeaten streak to six games. Johan Garpenlov gave the Panthers a 1-0 lead just 29 seconds into the game when he backhanded his own rebound past the Islanders' goalie, Tommy Soderstrom, for the fastest opening goal in Panthers' history.

Red Wings 5, Blues 2 In St. Louis, Missouri, Bob Errey, Steve Yzerman and Slava Kozlov each scored in the first 6:43 of the game, and Mike Vernon made 29 saves as Detroit beat the Blues. The Detroit defenseman Paul Coffey was held pointless, leaving him one assist shy of 1,000 career assists.

Sharks 2, Senators 1 Tom Pederson scored a power-play goal in San Jose, California, with 2:26 left to lift the Sharks to a victory over Ottawa in a battle of the two worst teams in the league. (AP, Reuters)

## SCOREBOARD

### BASKETBALL

#### NBA STANDINGS

##### EASTERN CONFERENCE

##### ATLANTIC DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|------|---|---|-----|----|
|------|---|---|-----|----|

|         |    |   |      |   |
|---------|----|---|------|---|
| Orlando | 17 | 4 | .810 | 0 |
|---------|----|---|------|---|

|          |    |   |      |   |
|----------|----|---|------|---|
| New York | 16 | 5 | .762 | 1 |
|----------|----|---|------|---|

|         |    |   |      |   |
|---------|----|---|------|---|
| Atlanta | 12 | 7 | .632 | 4 |
|---------|----|---|------|---|

|        |   |    |      |   |
|--------|---|----|------|---|
| Boston | 9 | 10 | .474 | 7 |
|--------|---|----|------|---|

|            |   |    |      |   |
|------------|---|----|------|---|
| New Jersey | 9 | 10 | .474 | 7 |
|------------|---|----|------|---|

|            |   |    |      |   |
|------------|---|----|------|---|
| Washington | 9 | 11 | .447 | 8 |
|------------|---|----|------|---|

|              |   |    |      |    |
|--------------|---|----|------|----|
| Philadelphia | 3 | 16 | .158 | 13 |
|--------------|---|----|------|----|

##### CENTRAL DIVISION

|         |    |   |      |   |
|---------|----|---|------|---|
| Chicago | 16 | 2 | .889 | 0 |
|---------|----|---|------|---|

|         |   |   |      |   |
|---------|---|---|------|---|
| Indiana | 9 | 9 | .500 | 7 |
|---------|---|---|------|---|

|         |    |    |      |       |
|---------|----|----|------|-------|
| Atlanta | 10 | 10 | .500 | 7 1/2 |
|---------|----|----|------|-------|

|           |    |    |      |   |
|-----------|----|----|------|---|
| Charlotte | 10 | 12 | .455 | 8 |
|-----------|----|----|------|---|

|           |   |    |      |   |
|-----------|---|----|------|---|
| Cleveland | 9 | 11 | .450 | 9 |
|-----------|---|----|------|---|

|         |   |    |      |       |
|---------|---|----|------|-------|
| Detroit | 8 | 11 | .421 | 9 1/2 |
|---------|---|----|------|-------|

|           |   |    |      |    |
|-----------|---|----|------|----|
| Milwaukee | 6 | 12 | .333 | 10 |
|-----------|---|----|------|----|

|         |   |    |      |    |
|---------|---|----|------|----|
| Toronto | 2 | 15 | .118 | 17 |
|---------|---|----|------|----|

##### WESTERN CONFERENCE

##### NORTHWEST DIVISION

| Team | W | L | Pct | GB |
|------|---|---|-----|----|
|------|---|---|-----|----|

|      |    |   |      |   |
|------|----|---|------|---|
| Utah | 16 | 5 | .762 | 0 |
|------|----|---|------|---|

|         |    |   |      |       |
|---------|----|---|------|-------|
| Houston | 14 | 6 | .700 | 1 1/2 |
|---------|----|---|------|-------|

|             |    |   |      |       |
|-------------|----|---|------|-------|
| San Antonio | 11 | 9 | .550 | 4 1/2 |
|-------------|----|---|------|-------|

|        |    |    |      |   |
|--------|----|----|------|---|
| Denver | 11 | 10 | .524 | 5 |
|--------|----|----|------|---|

|         |   |    |      |   |
|---------|---|----|------|---|
| Phoenix | 7 | 12 | .368 | 8 |
|---------|---|----|------|---|

|          |   |    |      |       |
|----------|---|----|------|-------|
| Portland | 6 | 12 | .333 | 9 1/2 |
|----------|---|----|------|-------|

|           |   |    |      |    |
|-----------|---|----|------|----|
| Vancouver | 2 | 15 | .118 | 13 |
|-----------|---|----|------|----|

##### PACIFIC DIVISION

|            |    |   |      |   |
|------------|----|---|------|---|
| Sacramento | 12 | 6 | .667 | 0 |
|------------|----|---|------|---|

|         |    |   |      |   |
|---------|----|---|------|---|
| Seattle | 10 | 7 | .588 | 1 |
|---------|----|---|------|---|

|          |    |   |      |   |
|----------|----|---|------|---|
| Portland | 10 | 9 | .526 | 2 |
|----------|----|---|------|---|

|             |    |    |      |   |
|-------------|----|----|------|---|
| L.A. Lakers | 11 | 10 | .524 | 3 |
|-------------|----|----|------|---|

|         |   |    |      |   |
|---------|---|----|------|---|
| Phoenix | 8 | 11 | .421 | 5 |
|---------|---|----|------|---|

|              |   |    |      |       |
|--------------|---|----|------|-------|
| Golden State | 7 | 13 | .350 | 6 1/2 |
|--------------|---|----|------|-------|

|               |   |    |      |   |
|---------------|---|----|------|---|
| L.A. Clippers | 7 | 14 | .333 | 7 |
|---------------|---|----|------|---|

### TUESDAY'S RESULTS

|        |    |    |    |    |     |
|--------|----|----|----|----|-----|
| Boston | 92 | 88 | 24 | 23 | 116 |
|--------|----|----|----|----|-----|

|         |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Toronto | 88 | 82 | 23 | 23 | 94 |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|

|         |    |    |    |    |    |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Phoenix | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
|---------|----|----|----|----|----|

|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|

|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|

|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|

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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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|              |    |    |    |    |    |
|--------------|----|----|----|----|----|
| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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| Philadelphia | 81 | 84 | 18 | 20 | 76 |
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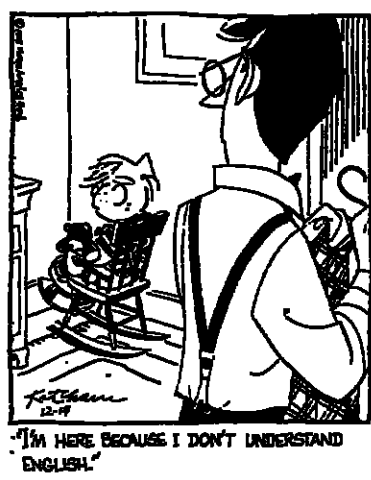
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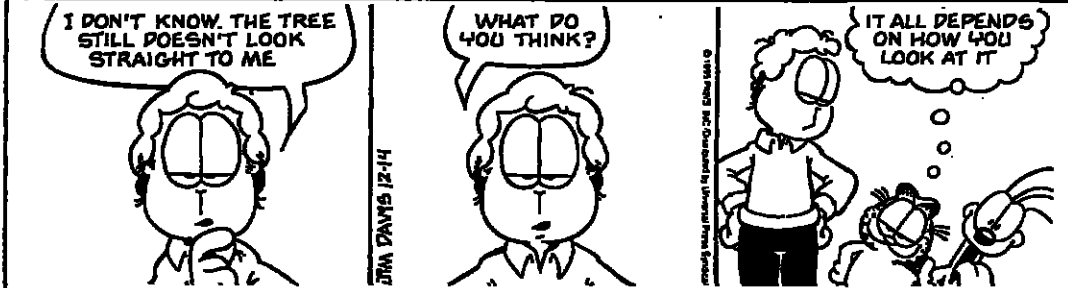
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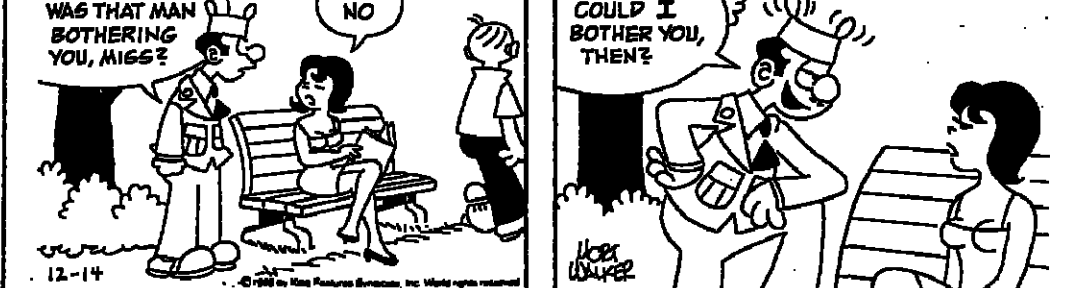
### PEANUTS



### GARFIELD



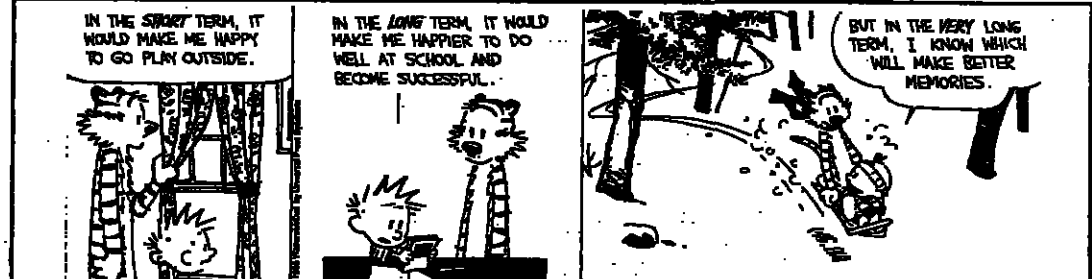
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## Buchwald

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**Agence France-Presse**

The museum is housed in the Veletzni palace, which was built in the 1920s but was ravaged by fire more than 20 years ago.

1

"You probably could, but it wouldn't be as much fun."

**By Sharon Waxman**  
*Washington Post Service*

Glimcher's father, Arne, is the gallery chairman and a producer-director ("Mambo Kings," "Gorillas in the Mist") whose broad contacts in the

The West Coast has long had many heavyweight collectors, notably Michael Ovtiz, who was recently named president of the Walt Disney Co. and is an old friend of Arne Glimcher, and recording executive David Geffen, who buys mainly from Gagosian, his friend from their days in the William Morris Agency mail room. (Art insiders credit Geffen with paying \$20 million for Willem de Kooning's "Woman III" last summer.) Other major collectors in the entertainment industry are Steve Martin, producer Ray Stark, television producers Norman Lear and Douglas Cramer, director Jan DeBont ("Speed"), and producer Paul Witt ("Dead Poets Society") and his wife, writer Susan Harris.



"Art is so much a part of my life and my business. The idea of studying, appreciating and collecting is something that is a continuation of what I do on a day-to-day basis," he said. "Enjoying the artistic part of this business goes together with enjoying the artistic part of life."

And there are other signs of renaissance in the city's art scene. The \$700 million Getty Center, housing a museum, a research library, a conservation institute and a center for the arts and education, will open in 1997

"The Los Angeles art scene is more invigorated than I've seen it for a number of years," said Joanne Helyer, curator for the Broad Foundation, a private museum founded by philanthropist Eli Broad that regularly lends its collection to the New York galleries and has four branches in L.A. at the height of the art boom, the mid- to late '80s. They were really outposts — they would send reduced versions of shows in New York, and you tended to get the impression as a collector that you weren't being offered first-time material," Pace and Gagosian are too savvy to do this.

Indeed, directors at both Pace Wildenstein and Gagosian emphasize that they are mounting original shows in their Los Angeles galleries. Pace Wildenstein represents a star-studded group of artists or their estates, including Henry Moore, Jim Dine, Mark Rothko, Antoni Tàpies, Julian Schnabel and a piece of the Pablo Picasso estate. Gagosian, who represents few artists among them Ed Ruscha, Chris Burden and Francesco Clemente — has access to major works through its clients and contacts.

Forecast for Friday through Sunday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

[illegible]

| Resort                  | Depth<br>L | Mts.<br>P | Res.<br>P | Snow<br>L | Snow<br>P | Comments | Resort               | Depth<br>L | Mts.<br>P | Res.<br>P | Snow<br>L | Snow<br>P | Comments |   |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|----------------------|------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|-----------|----------|---|
|                         |            |           |           |           |           |          |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Andorra</b>          |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>Cervinia</b>      | 0          | 120       | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 20/11    | 4 lifts open, lifts to summit open      |
| <b>Canada</b>           |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>Corvatsch</b>     | 30         | 30        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 20/11    | 5 lifts open, patency still available   |
| <b>Solden</b>           | 80         | 80        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 10/12    | <b>Courmayeur</b>    | 30         | 30        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 7/12     | 8 lifts open, light snow expected       |
|                         | 20         | 80        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 10/12    | <b>Livigno</b>       | 10         | 10        | poor      | Some      | Art       | 3/12     | 9 lifts open, limited skiing on Arcoles |
| <b>France</b>           |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>Meroney</b>       |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Ischgl</b>           | 35         | 75        | Good      | Open      | Pwd       | 13/12    | <b>Spain</b>         | 50         | 50        | Fair      | Open      | Art       | 6/12     | 6 lifts open, moderate snow on runs     |
| <b>Maribel</b>          | 15         | 210       | Good      | Closed    | Pwd       | 13/12    | <b>La Molina</b>     | 20         | 80        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 10/12    | 6 lifts open, enjoyable skiing on runs  |
| <b>Pinetval</b>         | 35         | 50        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 18/12    | <b>Switzerland</b>   |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Hintersch</b>        | 40         | 50        | Good      | Open      | Pwd       | 12/12    | <b>Champery</b>      | 0          | 38        | work      | Closed    | Var       | 7/12     | 3 lifts open, snow forecast tomorrow    |
| <b>Obergurgl</b>        | 25         | 30        | Fair      | Some      | Var       | 13/12    | <b>Chamonix</b>      | 0          | 45        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 20/11    | 2 lifts open, fresh snow forecast       |
| <b>Seefeld</b>          | 35         | 80        | Good      | Some      | Var       | 13/12    | <b>Dance</b>         | 30         | 312       | Good      | Closed    | Var       | 20/11    | 2 lifts open, snow forecast             |
| <b>Schladming</b>       | 15         | 75        | Good      | Open      | Pwd       | 13/12    | <b>Grindelwald</b>   | 0          | 30        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 13/12    | opening this weekend                    |
| <b>St. Anton</b>        | 20         | 120       | Good      | Some      | Pwd       | 13/12    | <b>Grossglockner</b> | 10         | 40        | Fair      | Open      | Var       | 13/12    | 8 lifts open, good though limited       |
|                         |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>La Mortara</b>    | 10         | 10        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 20/11    | 6 lifts open, fresh snow forecast       |
| <b>Canada</b>           |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>Verbier</b>       | 0          | 70        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 20/11    | 10 lifts open                           |
| <b>Lake Louise</b>      | 95         | 130       | Good      | Open      | Pwd       | 13/12    | <b>Wengen</b>        | 5          | 20        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 13/12    | 9 lifts open, light cover of fresh snow |
| <b>Whistler</b>         | 20         | 130       | Good      | Some      | Pwd       | 13/12    | <b>Zermatt</b>       | 0          | 85        | Fair      | Closed    | Var       | 2/12     | 20 lifts open, run good but limited     |
|                         |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>U.S.</b>          |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>France</b>           |            |           |           |           |           |          | <b>Breckenridge</b>  | 100        | 105       | Good      | Open      | Var       | 10/12    | 15 lifts open, excellent skiing         |
| <b>Après l'Heure</b>    | 20         | 80        | Fair      | Some      | Var       | 7/12     | <b>Craterside</b>    | 70         | 70        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 9/12     | 2 lifts open, good skiing possible      |
| <b>Chamonix</b>         | 40         | 70        | Fair      | Some      | Var       | 7/12     | <b>Killington</b>    | 50         | 55        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 9/12     | 12 lifts open, good skiing              |
| <b>Les Deux Alpes</b>   | 10         | 20        | Hard      | Some      | Var       | 2/11     | <b>Marble</b>        | 30         | 30        | Good      | Some      | Pwd       | 13/12    | 4 lifts open, more open at weekend      |
| <b>Alpe d'Huez</b>      | 10         | 25        | Hard      | Some      | Var       | 2/11     | <b>Park City</b>     | 50         | 50        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 9/12     | 5 lifts open, plenty of good skiing     |
| <b>Alpe Les Trois</b>   | 15         | 20        | Hard      | Some      | Var       | 7/12     | <b>Taum Sauk</b>     | 25         | 65        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 13/12    | 4 lifts open, snow forecast             |
| <b>Alpe d'Audoubert</b> | 15         | 80        | Hard      | Some      | Var       | 8/12     | <b>Yellowstone</b>   | 25         | 65        | Good      | Open      | Var       | 10/12    | 20 lifts open, good december skiing     |
| <b>Alpe d'Arinsal</b>   | 5          | 100       | Hard      | Some      | Var       | 7/12     |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Alpe Thorens</b>     | 20         | 30        | Fair      | Some      | Var       | 7/12     |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Germany</b>          |            |           |           |           |           |          |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Berchtesgaden</b>    | 30         | 80        | Good      | Open      | Pwd       | 13/12    |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Samnaun</b>          | 20         | 210       | Good      | Closed    | Pwd       | 13/12    |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
|                         |            |           |           |           |           |          |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Italy</b>            |            |           |           |           |           |          |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |
| <b>Corvino</b>          | 0          | 15        | poor      | Closed    | Var       | 20/11    |                      |            |           |           |           |           |          |   |

Key: L/L: Depth is on on lower and upper slopes. Mts. P/Mountain side. Res. P/Resort. Some P/Some snow. Var/Variety.

**Michael Jackson blew a kiss to fans and flashed a "V" sign as he left a New York hospital under doctors' orders to get more bed rest after his illness. His doctors believe a virus was to blame for diarrhea and severe dehydration that dangerously lowered his blood pressure and led to his collapse.**

"Sense and Sensibility" picked up best film, best director, and best actress honors from the National Board of Review of Motion Pictures. Emma Thompson won for her role in the Ang Lee-directed adaptation of the Jane Austen novel. Nicholas Cage was named best actor for his role in "Leaving Las Vegas." Other winners included Kevin Spacey, best supporting actor for "Seven," and "The Usual Suspects," and Mira Sorvino, best supporting actress for "Mighty Aphrodite." James Earl Jones won a career achievement award. The top of the list of actors, writers, movie production workers and others will present the awards Feb. 26 in New York.

**Leah Rabin, the widow of**

the slain Israeli prime minister, Yitzhak Rabin, arrived in Rome on Wednesday to take part in a ceremony to commemorate her husband's part in striving for a Middle East peace. She is accompanied by her two children, Dafna and Yuval. She was to attend the ceremony, organized by the city and the Italian Embassy, at the Teatro dell'Opera and to have a private audience on Thursday with Pope John Paul II.

Christopher Darden is going back to law school, this time as a teacher. The O.J. Simpson prosecutor, who said after Simpson's acquittal that the biggest case of his life might be his last, has accepted a tenure-track teaching job at the Southwestern University School of Law in Los Angeles. Darden, who taught there part-time during the Simpson trial, will teach trial advocacy starting in January.

Two of 1995's biggest sell-

ing acts, Hootie & the Blowfish and Boyz II Men, received five nominations each in the 23d annual American Music Awards. The pop-punk trio Green Day, country rocker Garth Brooks and Michael Jackson landed three nominations apiece. The nominees are compiled from sales and airplay data, and winners are picked by a poll of 20,000 Americans.

Julio Iglesias was aboard a private plane that was forced to make an emergency landing. The jet was flying from Atlantic City to Miami when the window shattered for unknown reasons; and the pilot landed in Norfolk, Virginia.

Which president repeatedly made love to a young girl from his hometown in a White House coat closet when, on at least one occasion, his wife was prevented from beating down the closet door by a Secret Service agent? Thus begins a quiz in "Presidential Sex," a cut-and-paste

"kisstory" by Wesley Hagood of Annapolis, Maryland, who has tracked the libidos of 12 chief execs (eight Democrats, three Republicans, one Federalist). "The American people want to know about this subject," he said. (Answer: Warren G. Harding.)

The greatest fan of "Phantom of the Opera" has struck again, buying every seat for one performance of the Broadway hit for the second year in a row. Daniel Lehner, a resident of Long Island, donated the tickets to charities to resell, helping them to raise \$1.1 million.

Four U.S. senators have made it onto TV — this time for their singing, not their politics. John Ashcroft of Missouri, Trent Lott of Mississippi, Larry Craig of Idaho and James Jeffords of Vermont, who formed the quartet Vocal Majority two months ago, will have a gig on the "Today" show to sing the "Oak Ridge Boys" hit "For

A 4x12 grid of 48 small, high-contrast black and white images. Each image is a frame from a video sequence, showing various scenes of urban environments, likely from a film or video sequence. The frames are arranged in four rows and twelve columns. The scenes include buildings, streets, and people, though the high contrast makes details difficult to discern. The overall effect is a rapid succession of visual information presented in a structured, grid-like format.

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